

The objective may be that of ambushing the advance guards, the rear guards or annihilating the whole column. After deciding on the objective, plans are made on the position for concealment, the strength and deployment of various units such as the main force, the protective force, the wrecking force, etc.

e. Before the ambush, the duties, tactics and significance of the operation should be explained to the troops. "Pep talks" should also be given to stimulate the fighting spirit of the troops.

f. In operations by small units, troops should arrive at the vicinity of the ambush area before sun down and then proceed to the ambush points after dark to avoid being noticed by local people and travelers. If it is necessary to get to the ambush points during the day, use ravines and wooded roads for the advance. Detain all travelers who know the operation.

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g. Spread propaganda among the people living in the vicinity of the ambush area. Use all methods and procedures to safeguard information and keep the guerrilla operations a secret. When necessary, send out some troops to guard all important road entrances and cut off traffic of the whole area during the night previous to the ambush. Detain all travelers leaving the area and post night guards until the completion of the ambush.

h. To insure a quick and successful ambush operation, all troops should maintain silence in their concealed positions, have unyielding determination, and calmness. The most important aspect is not to reveal our plan and position by noise, smoke, accidental discharge of weapons etc. Discipline on these matters must be rigidly enforced.

i. After sighting the enemy, maintain steadiness and withhold fire until the appropriate moment. Premature firing would not only reveal our position but would jeopardize the success of the ambush. It is the most dangerous pitfall the guerrillas may fall into.

2. "Cutting-up" attack tactics

a. Head on Attack

The tactics of concealing the troops along the route of enemy advance and striking the head of the enemy column is called head-on attack. Under such attack the advance guards of the enemy will become confused and would slow down; if they can be pinned down, they will not be able to report back to their main unit.

Such tactics require a minimum number of troops and some good weapons (light and heavy machine guns). Troops are deployed on

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high ground or on cliff along the routes which are kept under cross fire.

These tactics would also help to destroy the good morale of the enemy, foil their plans, kill their soldiers or force them to reveal their exact strength.

Guerrillas should send out scouts and observers from the base in all directions or train the people to report on enemy troops movements. Head-on attacks should be prepared and conducted at a distance from our base of about two to three days march to the base.

For good results, guerrillas should allow the patrols and observers of the enemy column to pass and then attack the rear of the protective troops or the main unit when it approaches. Machine guns should be directed at the rear of the protective units and at the front of the main force. It is possible for a group of guerrillas with one or two well manned machine guns to destroy several hundred of the enemy. Our losses would be very small. Even if the raid proved to be a failure, our withdrawal would not be difficult.

b. "Cutting-up" the Rear

When the enemy is shifting great numbers of troops and our guerrilla forces is comparatively too small to launch a full scale ambush, a "cutting-up" attack on the rear of enemy column may be resorted to. The guerrilla forces are deployed along the route in front of bridges or narrow defiles and attack the enemy's rear units before they cross the bridges or defiles. With the defiles occupied, the main force and the rear column of the enemy are unable to assist each other.

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In attacking the rear units of a column, precaution should be taken not to occupy the attacking point during the main enemy advances. This is taken to avoid detection by enemy patrols and observers. In implementing these tactics, guerrillas should conceal themselves from three to five mi away from the attacking points. Only after the enemy patrols have passed should they quietly move in and deploy at the points of attack. The attacks should be simultaneous from all points in order to confuse the enemy. Sustained attacks on the rear should be carried on. The enemy's power to resist would be weakened considerably if their rear were suddenly cut off and attacked.

c. Mobile "Cutting-up" Attack

Mobile attack is a sudden and rapid attack on the enemy column from a distant point. It culminates in a direct charge into the enemy column.

This type of tactics is used on roads which are frequently travelled by the enemy and consequently ruin the chance for ambush preparation. The roads may have been constantly under surveillance by enemy observers and patrols. The area may be infected with collaboratorists because of the heavy population. The terrain is such that there is no safe concealment point. Any of the above reasons would favor this type of tactics. If such an attack develops into our enemy route, we should pursue and exploit the situation to our advantage.

The initial preparation for such an attack is to choose a triangular point where roads cross. As soon as the enemy's advance forces approaches that point we should dispatch units from

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the other road and ambush them at that crossing. Units engaging in such tactics should be the elite guerrillas, lightly armed, capable of extended forced marches and commanded by astute officers. The mobile "cutting-up" attack requires the highest standards in ambush attack. It is comparable to surprise attack whose success is usually assured.

Guerrillas may advance to the chosen position after the passing of enemy patrols in order to avoid detection. The troops may separately gather and conceal themselves in wooded areas or in tree tops, or disguise themselves as farm hands or woodsmen carrying on their works. They should hide their weapons to avoid detection.

d. Separated "Cutting-up" attacks

The following are the conditions for a separated "cutting-up" attacks: when the enemy strength is large or their columns long; when there is no narrow pass on the road for exploiting and our forces are adequate. This type of tactics consists of ambushing the enemy on the road from two or more separate points. The greater the number of ambushes and attacks the better the success will be. The units that launch the first attack may quickly be transferred to another point on the route and carry out another ambush and attack. The separate ambush and attack tactics may be used on long columns of troops passing through a defile or on other dangerous terrain along the road. The aim is to cut the column into many sections and use various tactical means to destroying them.

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Each attack should be based on the principle of striking either the head or the rear of a section. The first and the last attack should be the strongest in order to keep a relentless pressure on the retreating enemy.

c. To Lure the Enemy Out and Attack

When the enemy strength is small or when they are engaged only on occupation duty and are consequently not anxious to fight, we should lure them out and then attack them. Inducements are many, such as spreading rumors, to arouse their anger; to slander them; to provoke them; to act weak; to run away; to feint and display power; to set fire and shoot and to hit and run. All these actions are conducted with a very small number of guerrillas in order to lure the enemy into chasing and attacking them. We should conceal our main forces at a suitable point and ambush the pursuing enemies.

A small unit of guerrillas deliberately operating openly in the vicinity of the enemy occupied area would frequently encounter enemy pursuit. The frequent pursuits would intensify the enemy's desire to annihilate the small guerrilla units. In one of the pursuits other guerrillas may concentrate all their force near the route and ambush the enemy unexpectedly.

Frequently when the enemy at one place is being attacked, forces from other areas will with that premise, the guerrillas may deploy a large force on the road between the two points and ambush the rescue column while conducting a feint attack on the other enemy.

Frequently, while the guerrillas are operating far inside enemy lines, the enemy because of their overwhelming force would attempt to surround the guerrillas. Under that condition the guerrillas may conceal their main strength and allow a small group to lure the enemy into pursuit. In the meantime the main forces, in cooperation with other guerrilla units would quietly deploy themselves on the route of the enemy advance for ambushing and attacking the enemy.

3. Deployment of "Cutting-up" Attack

The deployment should take into consideration reliable intelligence on the type of targets, the time needed for the march, the problems of transporting ammunition and supplies, etc., before destroying important enemy communication lines or erecting obstacles to stop the enemy advance. The deployment of troops are as follows:

a. Protective Troops

Make reconnaissance on the terrain of roads that guerrillas may use to lead them to the combat area. Occupy the vicinity of enemy transportation line in order to keep on the look-out for the arrival of enemy or rescue units.

b. Striking Force

This is the main attacking force. Its duties are to occupy at some point both sides of the road and strike at the enemy when time comes.

c. Wrecking Troops

After a successful attack, these troops should capture and disarm the enemy and remove all essential military goods. They should destroy or set fire to all communications equipments

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that can not be moved. They should also destroy all roads that may aid the advance or retreat of the enemy.

4. Objectives of "Cutting-up" Raids

Attacking enemy communication lines is easy and is the most profitable objectives in guerrilla warfare. The destruction of enemy communications lines would not only stop the continuous flow of essential military supplies to the front, but also help to create a burden on the storage facilities of enemy depots.

There are numerous means for transporting military supplies in an highly developed communication system. The type of communications which should attack may be divided as follows: trains, steamships, sail ships, motor trucks, or older types such as ox-carts, mule trains, hand carts, coolies, camels, etc.

The objectives, the capabilities, the equipment, terrain, climate and tactics used are different for different types of transportation. Detailed description will be given in the following chapter under "Specialized Guerrilla Warfare".

5. Deployment used Against Rescuing Units.

When and if enemy units whether combat, quartermaster or transportation are warned of an impending attack, other combat units stationed in the vicinity will rush to their rescue. Guerrilla commanders should hasten to head off their attempt. After determining the strength and capability of the enemy, the guerrillas may either withdraw quickly or try to fight the enemy rescue column.

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The above various tactics may be used to combat the enemy, if the decision is to fight. If withdrawal is in order, all captured but burdensome enemy supplies should be destroyed and the withdrawal made as quickly as possible.

6. Movement After the "Cutting-up" Attack

Movement after the "cutting-up" attack is similar to movement after the frontal attack, except that before a "cutting-up" attack is launched, the enemy is on the retreat because of the losses suffered through the initial ambush. Such splendid opportunity should be utilized in sustaining a pursuing attack and inflicting more casualties.

Frequently, because of the lack of adequate training, the pursuing guerrillas waste much time in search for abandoned enemy weapons, equipment or possession of enemy prisoners of war, instead of discharging their important duty of pursuit. Such conduct should be corrected by disciplinary action. The pursuing tactics is not that of direct pursuit but of winding and flank attack to increase the area of combat.

C. Riots and Disturbances

Riots and disturbances are one of the guerrilla tactics used inside enemy territory. The objective is to create a favorable condition for our surprise and "cutting-up" attack and to widen the area of warfare. It's secondary aim is to create confusion, fear and insecurity inside the enemy lines.

The guerrillas try to mobilize the people, especially the city dwellers and workers to instigate riot and disturbance in order to overthrow the rules, enemy, and puppet control.

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1. Responsibility in Creating Riot

After secretly infiltrating into enemy territory and spreading patriotic feeling among the people, the guerrillas may start instigating riots. The aims and duties are:

a. To Acquire Weapons

Weapons and military supplies are very essential to the guerrillas and armed rioters. The primary duty in the early riots is to acquire weapons and supplies. With that the riot movement may expand, people's guerrillas may be organized and the area of activities may be increased.

b. Resist Enemy Orders

In enemy or puppet administrated areas, encourage people to resist all regulations, taxes, duties, rents, land rents, etc.

c. Incite Disturbances

Besides the above riots mentioned, disturbances such as rumors, work stoppages, market strikes, strikes by students, arson, murder, etc. may be used to disrupt all social and political order. This would disturb the peace and quiet of the puppets and collaborationists and gradually wear down their strength.

d. Destroy All Puppets

Puppets are political tools of the enemy in their administration. They are the public enemy of the people. At the start of riot, besides occupying important administrative buildings and destroying their functions, all puppets, collaborationists, traitors and their families should be

apprehended and punished. Others who are under protection from the enemy may be secretly assassinated.

2. Time for Riots:

- a. When the people possess high morale and a fighting determination. When people are able to give help from the inside.
- b. When there is conflict between the puppets and the enemy. When there is a revolt by the collaborationists.
- c. When there is a basic guerrilla station in the vicinity which is able to assist at a moment's notice.
- d. When enemy security forces are weak and their police careless.
- e. When large quantities of military supplies are available for capture or destruction.
- f. When the enemy's main fronts are critical and the local troops are busy.
- g. When the patience and temper of local people are taxed to the limit by enemy oppression.

3. Riot tactics

All guerrilla operations should give important consideration to political work and propaganda in soliciting sympathetic help from the people. The most secret and most forceful propaganda should be used to incite and inspire riot inside enemy or puppet territory. Agitation depending on swaying of emotion and appealing to ideals is the spiritual weapon in guerrilla warfare. It is the most significant military factor.

a. Agitation and Deception

Agitation is further divided, depending on the tactic and objective, such as incitement of our people, deception of the enemy and division of the enemy.

(1) Agitation

In the enemy rear, try to appeal to people's emotion and inspire patriotism to cause revolt in the puppet army. Destroy collaborationists and agitate the people into armed action by pointing out to them the various changes imposed on their daily life after the occupation. After being organized, the masses are ready at the right moment to commence an armed riot. In an riot, the higher the number of participants the better it is. The weapons need not be too adequate. Swords or pitch forks may be used. Instructions on the use of firearms and grenades should be given prior to the armed riot to counteract the lack of military knowledge among the peasants.

(2) Deception

Disseminate propaganda among the enemy concerning political confusion in their country, the expansion of power among the peace-loving countries, the anti-war attitude, the inequality of the people and ranks and the accounts of our various victories. Propaganda among the puppet troops should stress racialism, their lack of freedom, the poverty of their family, the hopelessness in their fight, and the various oppressions imposed on them by the Japanese Army. One of few times the actual immediate enemy is referred to

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in this text⁷. The contents of propaganda should create regrets and motivate them into turning their guns against the enemy.

(3) Divide the Puppet and Enemy

Fabricate a secret report to the effect that certain puppet personnel are working with the guerrillas or our army and allow the enemy to obtain the secret report. Such scheme may cause the execution of those certain puppets.

Disseminate rumors that a certain collaborationist had reformed and is appointed the commander of certain guerrilla unit - or that a certain puppet commander is being liquidated by the enemy. The aim is to create distrust and confusion between the enemy and the puppet.

(b) Propaganda and Speech

(1) Secret Propaganda

Secrecy is used in promoting propaganda in enemy occupied zones. In reality, political workers of basic guerrilla units are sent out to the occupied area. They are disguised as various tradesmen who must contact the people or the puppet soldiers. During the individual conversation, the guerrilla would disseminate their propaganda with vigor and conviction.

This type of conversational and secret propaganda bring faster results than the open forum type in agitation works. It definitely would give a more lasting impression on the individual than any other form.

Secretly printed propaganda materials may be sent by mail or distributed as hand bills to frighten the enemy. Printed matter may be used to instruct the people in guerrilla and espionage

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work and for appealing to prostitutes to use their arts in securing vital information from the enemy or puppet troops. Thus slowly and insidiously the effect of propaganda are being spread.

(2) Public Speeches

During or after a successful agitation when many people are assembled in one spot to hear a propaganda speech, precautions should be taken for their security. The speeches should be inspiring, zealous, concise, and delivered in loud voices. The listeners after hearing the speeches are aroused to feverish group actions and riots.

Open speeches may also be used on the enemy if they are near our line in combat. Calling of slogans in the appropriate dialects toward the enemy or puppet troops helps to accelerate the enemy's surrender. The slogan may be: "We will not kill those who hand over their weapons", "We do not kill Japanese enlisted men", "Good treatment for the Prisoner of war", "Our enemy is really the Japanese Military" etc. The calling for surrender may be conducted by enemy or puppet prisoners for better results. During night fighting, enemy or puppet love songs may be sung to create a feeling of homesickness and loneliness among the enemy for their love ones. All these are aiming to nullify their fighting strength.

c. Coordinated Attacks From Both Within and Without

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"Response" attack from inside and outside is the most effective instrument of the riot tactics. During the 1911 revolution, many methods were used to implement this tactic of response attack. Wedding and funeral processions were used as occasions to transport weapons and men secretly into the city as a preparation for response from inside. Manchu troops who were sympathetic to the revolutionary movement inside the city responded and coordinated with the attack from outside. There were many victories.

The response attack conducted by the guerrillas is not confined to armed riot alone. Frequently agents are sent to puppet agencies to connive with some workers to carry on anti-puppet works. Basic guerrillas may be sent behind enemy lines and give response to our external attack. This type of tactics, if conducted skillfully, brings about great results.

(1) From External to Internal

The internal response troops should infiltrate into an enemy occupied town or city, deploy secretly and then respond with arm riot when forces from the outside launch the main attack. The concealed troops inside may indicate the enemy's weak points to the forces from the outside for swift attacks. In the meantime, the internal response force would endeavor to open city gates and roads to assist the advance of the main units from the outside.

The internal response force is responsible for guiding the advance of the outside-force, following the prearranged plan for regrouping, determining the route of pursuit, and pointing out where to contact the enemy. All should be carried out swiftly

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to expand the offensive pattern.

(2) From internal to external

The already infiltrated troops inside enemy towns or cities may instigate a riot before the attack from outside is launched. Such methods however, is very unprofitable. After the infiltration, guerrillas should pay special attention to enemy defenses inside, to the rivalry between the enemy and the puppet, to the discontent among the collaborationist camp, and should devise means to further divide them. At the same time, they should try to provide security for own movements, keep all plans secret, and secure sympathetic cooperation from the people for safeguarding our intentions. People should be roused by the guerrillas to fight for their liberty and security at a moment's notice. Their work of providing inside response is of far reaching importance.

The actual operation of this "internal to external response" method is the reverse of the other method. The guerrillas inside the city direct the outside forces to the attack while the enemy is unaware. A small force may start a riot by setting fire or discharging rifles to attract the main force of the enemy. After that our main strength from the outside may proceed to attack the main enemy installations or rush to homes or offices where key enemy personnel congregate. Under this condition, even a numerically superior enemy would be divided or scattered, fearful and confused by the sudden attack. They are doomed to defeat.

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The occupation and police force are the main elements that would fight the rioters. Therefore the guerrilla should endeavor to disarm or destroy them during the opening stage of the riot.

d. Coordinated Disturbance

It is very difficult to infiltrate large numbers of people into well guarded and important towns or cities. In that case some especially trained espionage agents are sent deep into enemy occupied city to set fires secretly. They also carry out "hit and run" attacks on important enemy or puppet personnel. All these will help to create fear and disorder if they are carried out continuously and supplemented by small scale riots. These tactics should be continued until the right time when outside forces are notified and a coordinated attack is launched. It is advantageous to create distrust or open hostility between the enemy and the puppet before launching the riot from within. Riots without any coordinated attack from outside are only of nuisance value and can not be considered a response attack.

h. Important Points for Coordinated Inside - Outside Attack

a. The commander responsible for riots within should consult with the commander of outside forces in order to establish the timing and signals for coordinating the attack. Both should be prompt and take advantage of the opportunity.

b. Secrecy and cunning are the requirements for a successful internal response. Therefore all plans and movements inside a town or city must necessarily be kept secret to avoid enemy anticipation.

5. Deployment of A Riot

a. Deployment during a riot

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(1) During the time of a riot, enemy guards or police at the city or village gates should be "removed" so that the forces from outside may enter for the coordinated attack.

(2) After summing up the true condition during the armed riot by comparing enemy strength and terrain against ours, guerrillas should divide the fighting into districts and use their main strength to take important objectives. In the meantime, the rest of the troop should keep up the pressure on the enemy. Communication lines should be cut previously to anticipate enemy rescue units. The troops should be shifted to another objective quickly after one has been taken and thus continue the fighting.

(3) Contacts for different units should be very reliable. Personnel should carry coded identification. Contact signals such as gunfire, fire signal, pyrotechnique, etc., should be prearranged before the attack. All should be easy and simple to identify.

(4) If the possibility of enemy reinforcement exists, guerrilla units should be sent out to guard the communications lines and area to prevent the call for help. When necessary, the withdrawal of our outside forces should be protected.

(5) Fighting tactics in armed riot should follow the principle of street and village fighting. Building and terrain are used as fortifying points. Firing or throwing of hand grenades from upper story window is a way of stopping enemy approach.

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(6) Since armed riot operates right inside the enemy area, it should be led by a person with determination and fierce heroism. Lower units should also be led by persons with a sense of self-sacrifice and devotion to the cause. When confronted by difficulty, units from other districts will, without any hesitation, join in and help each other. Under no condition will the enemy be allowed to fight and break our units individually.

b. Deployment after a successful armed riot.

(1) Recover political control

After the enemy has retreated and our flag is hoisted in town, the guerrillas should appoint a mayor for that town or village to regain political control. Administrative rules and procedures are then set up or planned.

(2) Disposition of collaborationists:

Important collaborationists should be put on public trial and punished. Their wealth is to be confiscated and used for the relief of the poor.

(3) Disposition of enemy supplies

All captured enemy supplies should be sent back for our use. If transportation or bulkiness prevent sending the supplies back, they should be destroyed or burned.

In addition, the duty of expanding the organization of the people's guerrillas, reestablishment of social order etc. are essential works after a successful armed riot.

c. Deployment after an unsuccessful riot.

In case of defeat, the troops should withdraw according to the condition existing at that time. If the routes of withdrawal are broken, swift withdrawal by dispersement or the tactics of disguise

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and infiltration are used.

After an unsuccessful attempt the leaders should not withdraw early but should remain and observe the effect of defeat on the people. The thinking of the masses are simple. A little setback causes much grief and disappointment. After enemy inspection and search are over, the leaders and their subordinates should spread out over the area and propagandize. The people should be told to continue their struggle and not let small defeat weaken their determination. Other armed riots are planned, all with the aim of final victory.

6. The Significance of Disturbances

Disturbances are a form of support or are a diversionary tactics. It is tactics designed to confuse the enemy on their estimate of our intention. It is similar to the attack while the enemy defends, a feint flanking attack, or deceptive retreat. Disturbances are also a form of attrition to waste the enemy's strength and give the guerrillas a better position. If the situation is right the guerrillas should concentrate their forces and attack while the enemy is in a state of confusion resulting from disturbances.

Riots and disturbances have a very close relationship. The methods and utilizations of the two are different. Frequently both riot and disturbance are employed together. Riot is supplemented by disturbances to increase the fury and scope of the armed riot. On the other hand, disturbances may be aided by riot to expand the results.

The goal of a disturbance, regardless of the strength available for the guerrilla, is to hinder the enemy's freedom of movement, keep them on the alert, and to grind away their military strength. Before starting the tactics of disturbances, careful intelligence on the enemy's condition should be gathered and studied, so that the best moment for the

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operation may be chosen.

7. The tactics of Disturbance

The methods for disturbances have no set formula. All the other tactics used by guerrillas may be used for disturbances. The only difference is that the objective of these tactics is to destroy the enemy and not merely disturb them.

There are four methods from the various guerrilla tactics that may be adopted for disturbance work:

1. "Disturbances at separate points" (or advance and raid at separate points)
2. "Maintaining constant contacts"
3. "Deceptive demonstration"
4. "Swift movement and surprise"

(a) Advance and raid separately

The aim of "advance and raid on separate points" is to expand the area where guerrillas may disturb the enemy. This method is used when guerrilla strength is rather large and troops may be assigned to numerous points as disturbance units. The unit is the focal point of the disturbance unit. Frequently the unit is subdivided into smaller groups. Their mission is to attack the enemy whenever they are able to get close enough, or to make feint demonstration and to frighten the enemy into taking incoherent defensive measures.

The important point to remember in connection with this tactic of advance and raid separately is that of maintaining some reasonable contacts among units. The result would be far greater if the units are able to launch a simultaneous and coordinated raid. Separately

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advance, but simultaneous, attack is an ideal factor in avoiding any individual failure; separate attacks can be very successful if the movements are swift and the attack forceful.

Before commencing a separate attack, plans must be made based on intelligence concerning the enemy's degree of preparation, condition around the area, the extent of the enemy's control over the troops, their communication, the terrain and routes of our advances, the hiding areas before the attack, the temporary base areas, etc. All these points must be carefully considered, planned and executed at appropriate times. Hesitation or delay would afford the enemy valuable time to effect counter measures.

If enemy security is especially keen and effective, special weather conditions such as a storm, fog, rain, dark night, etc., may be utilized to achieve the objective of disturbances.

To effect a disturbance over wider area, routes of enemy retreat, communication, etc. which may be used by rescue troops should be cut off or raided.

b. Maintaining constant contact

The objective of maintaining constant contact with the enemy is to keep the pressure on them and protect our main forces. This is very important in the disturbance tactics. To maintain contact is to fight and follow the enemy constantly but to avoid major or decisive battle. If the enemy pursues we withdraw; if they stop, we attack; if they withdraw we pursue, etc. This will frustrate both their attempt to annihilate our forces and their willingness to stop.

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This type of tactics demands mountainous terrain and winding trails for concealment and surprise. The guerrillas engaging in this operation should recruit and use the local peoples as outter guards, observers, and intelligence patrols. They should gather information on enemy movement, bivouac areas and communication lines for our use. The guerrilla should base themselves one or two mountains [miles] away or several miles from the operating area to avoid enemy capture.

This type of warfare depends on quality and training of men and not the number of men. With small groups or troops we are able to contact and disturb many. The enemy can only fight but never destroy our forces. By this constant contact and attrition over a long period of time, the enemy's strength and morale as well as materials will be exhausted. They will gladly choose to abandon occupying the district, troop stations or communication points to avoid disturbances. When such time approaches, the guerrillas should quickly gather their strength and launch a frontal attack.

c. Deceptive Demonstration

For a small band of guerrillas to disturb a large group of enemy, it is necessary to carry out deceptive demonstrations, raise a great furor, incite the people for assistance and at the same time rise the elite guerrillas to conduct real and fierce raids on the enemy to terrorize them. If the enemy withdraws, regardless of strength, the guerrilla should maintain their furor and deceptive demonstration and continue the strong attack. During the expedition of 1927, when our revolutionary

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army penetrated deep into Jehol, about a score of soldiers were able to attack troops of regimental strength and disarm over a thousand rifles. In the Russian revolution, several guerrillas hiding along the retreating route of the czar's troop were able to stop the movement of two regiment of soldiers and their attached cavalry and artillery.

When the enemy occupies an area, try to immobilize their troops by surrounding the area with hidden patrols; make feint attacks; spread rumors; or conduct deceptive demonstrations to harass the enemy. Knowing such an operation, the occupational troop will seldom venture to come out.

d. Swift and Sudden Movement

The times to use swift movement and sudden attack is during the time when intelligence on enemy conditions is not available. Elaborate preparations are not needed for this swift and sudden raid. This type of attack is best suited when the enemies are retreating in a state of confusion. No matter how successful the attack on the enemy retreating column may be, the guerrillas should keep the momentum and forcefulness of the attack and maintain their usual speed. Though this rapid movement and attack tactics achieves some results similar to that of surprise attack, it however, belongs to the disturbance category.

The following are important points for swift movement and attack tactics:

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- (1) Distance covered by the force: the march should be great.
- (2) Sudden swift attack means an equally swift withdrawal.
- (3) This tactics may be used in breaking an enemy trap.
- (4) Utilize the service of captured troops who occupied or guarded installations and stations previously.

8. Operation After the Disturbance

Disturbance is not like fighting a decisive battle; therefore troop power should be economized. No matter what methods are employed and what degree of success is attained, the usual operation after a disturbance raid, is withdrawal.

9. Fortified Defense and Scorched Earth Tactics

"Fortified defense" and scorched earth are the last and also the most important tactics for guerrillas. The aim is, as far as scorched earth is concerned, economic warfare. Before using the "fortified defense" and scorched earth tactics, consultation must be made with the highest regular military headquarters, since such tactics involve large scale construction and heavy expense. Orders from the high command of the regular army are needed before executing the tactics.

The area for fortified defense and scorched earth tactics should be within 50 to 150 kilometers of the fighting line. Scorched earth means that within this area all wealth, including money, food stuffs, fuels, livestock, rolling stocks and other goods should be evacuated. All other permanent objects such as building wells, mines and materials which may not be moved in time, should be destroyed. Nothing of value should be left for the enemy.

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Fortified defense means that within this area all roads should be destroyed; trenches, gun posts and obstacles should be built, rivers and stream should be held back and water gates used to release water to deter enemy advance. Villages are converted into gun posts to protect the flanks of our regular troops. Frequently raids and disturbances are made on the enemy to create unbalance, so that our regular troops may come in and destroy them.

1. Operation of Scorched Earth Tactics

Scorched earth operations may be divided into two types: occupied area and fighting area. In occupied area, the objectives are to agitate the people into forming a non-cooperative attitude toward enemy's economic or political demands, and resist enemy's non-military penetration. In this fighting area, try to carry out the destruction of all goods that we are unable to evacuate and which are valuable to the enemy. Though scorched earth is a form of economic warfare, yet it demands great sacrifice from the people. Because of the heavy sacrifice, it is difficult to execute. The guerrillas should be firm in supervising the tactics at any place and any time for good results.

2. Scorched Earth in Occupied Areas.

There are three measures which the enemy is using to destroy our economy.

- (1) Buy all agricultural and industrial goods at a cheap price.
- (2) Hire all Chinese workers in the occupied area at low wages.

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(3) Dumping of enemy goods

The three methods are closely related. They intend to enslave the whole people. Since the people in the occupied area are unable to rise up and slay all the enemy, their resistance to economic enslavement should be as follows:

a. Boycott Enemy Goods

The aim of boycott is to resist enemy economic encroachment, to destroy the markets which would result in over production, unemployment or even chaos. This would weaken the enemy's aggressive power. By so doing our own economic position will be strengthened. The methods of boycotts:

(1). Voluntary boycotts of enemy goods by the peoples.

Propaganda and supervision may be carried out.

(2). Guerrillas should constantly destroy the trade routes and beware of smuggling by the enemy.

(3) Merchants and traders who deal with the enemy should be warned and punished by the guerrillas.

b. Stop Furnishing Man-power to enemy

Since the resistance war, many people in occupied areas were deceived by collaborationists into working for the enemy. Many were forced into the enemy army, which resulted in a tragedy of "Chinese fighting the Chinese". It is imperative to stop the flow of manpower into enemy channels in occupied areas.

(1) Guerrillas should guard important routes and centers and stop the flow of young men from the country to the city.

(2) Guerrillas should intensify their propaganda to discourage the people from serving the enemy.

(3) Guerrillas should keep control of roads, thus assisting refugees in their evacuation to the interior. In case of detention by the enemy guerrilla personnel may pretend to be deaf, mute or dumb, and escape at the earliest opportunity.

(4) Guerrilla troops should try at the earliest moment, to convert an occupied area into a guerrilla active area, organize the workers and farmers into people's guerrilla units, and expand guerrilla warfare in general.

c. Movement of Raw Materials to Enemy

Our country is a good producer of many raw materials. The enemy, after occupying the land, will try to exploit and seize them. To prevent the flow of important raw materials such as gold, jewelry, cottons, wool, clothes, iron, copper, coals, tung oil, salts, food stuffs, etc., measures should be taken to disperse or destroy them. Livestocks and transportation and work equipments in occupied areas should be transferred to avoid their being taken by the enemy.

3. Scorched Earth Tactics in Fighting Zone

All types of goods or materials which can not be removed from the fighting zones should be destroyed. These include: manpower, raw materials, equipments, wells, water supplies, food stuffs, etc.

a. In the preparation of scorched earth tactics, the following point should be carefully taken and considered:

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(1) The numbers of young and old peoples in the population of the scorched earth district or the guerrilla district.

(2) Are the production of food stuffs such as rice, wheat etc. in the district self sufficient or show a surplus?

(3) What is the quantity, if any, of food stuffs being hidden by households and merchants?

(4) What are the numbers of various livestock in the district including horse, mules, cattle and sheep?

(5) What are the numbers of villages or all kinds and number of wells, public or private, in existence?

b. The first step in the scorched earth tactics is to assign all able-bodied men in the district to guerrilla duties and to evacuate the rest of the population to the rear area. Force may be resorted to after reason and persuasions have failed to convince the few people the necessity of the measure.

c. After evacuating the people from this fighting zone, all food stuffs from the zone should go to the rear. All secretly hidden food stuff should be confiscated and sent to the rear.

d. The transportation animals, mules and horses and equipment, trucks and carts should be sent to the interior if not needed in the scorched earth district.

e. All bridges in the scorched earth district should be wrecked after receiving approval from the High command of the regular army in the district.

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f. Wells and water supply points in the district should be destroyed when they are not valuable to our own troops.

g. Either due to swift enemy advances or to the nature of roads where evacuation is not feasible, all food stuffs and fuels should be destroyed. Not one piece of wood or straw is allowed to benefit the enemy.

h. Comprehensive plans should be made with regards to factories and mines in the attacked earth district. Try to move all machinery if possible. Those that cannot be moved should be secretly and carefully concealed from the enemy. If they fall into enemy hands, guerrillas should be sent in secretly to destroy them.

i. Significance of Fortified Defense

The aim of fortified defense warfare by guerrillas is to hold the enemy from breaking through in the flanks, for a long-term stand. It is used to defend the important strategic points in protecting guerrilla units in their attack. Thus fortified defense is divided into two: the defense of strategic key points and defense using obstacles.

j. Tactics in Using Obstacles

Defense by obstacles is the most negative measure in warfare. The only objective is to make enemy attack difficult and costly. The result and effectiveness depends directly on the scale and amount of work expended in the obstacles. Constructed as well as natural obstacles should be utilized.

k. Obstacles in Rivers and Streams

Blockade the rivers and prohibit shipping. Mines, bar-wires,

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steel obstacles, sunken ships or rocks, etc., may be used in rivers and harbors to blockade enemy shipping.

Differentiation should be made on the temporary and permanent nature of the obstacles. Mines, sunken rocks or rock structures are for permanent use. Wooden and barbed wire obstacles are of temporary nature.

Materials used for constructing the obstacles should be easily accessible, possess good endurance properties and can be camouflaged easily.

b. Obstacles in Lakes and Marshes

Lakes and marshes may be utilized as a defense obstacle. Under certain circumstances, the enemy may be lured into such places and attacked. Enemy mechanized troops lose their superiority when required to operate in the low lands and marshes. Such areas are good sanctuaries from mechanized attacks.

c. Obstacle by Flooding

Flooding is a measure which would cause great consequence to the people living in the area and require much engineering work and time. Its use as an obstacle for defense should have the approval of the highest command. Secret plans should be made with regard to areas and methods used for flooding.

There are two types of flooding that is to allow the water to flow in the area of the flood or to prevent the flow of water out. There are four methods for accomplishing it: opening and shutting the watergates, building up or demolishing the banks and dikes.

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One meter depth of flood water would immobilize all men, animal-drawn vehicles, and military vehicles not over ten tons. If the floor of river area is soft, half a meter deep flood will give the same result.

d. Obstacles on Roads

Early destruction should be made on railroads, highway and broad roads in the fighting zone.

Branch roads feeding the main route should be destroyed. Worker guerrillas should be sent to the area for surveillance from time to time. The roads should be destroyed again if they have been repaired by the enemy. Land mines may be used in supplementing the blockade.

Narrow and long winding roads are the best for building obstacles. Troops may be used to defend the strategic points on the road. For permanency, position may be built behind the roads.

e. Methods in Defending Key-Points

In the warfare of fortified defense, natural terrain as well military power are used in the defense of key strategic points.

Defense of key strategic points is the duty of the regular army. It is a tremendous construction work to build defenses and fortify the point against frontal or flanking attacks. Though the people can not initiate the work, they can assist in furnishing manpower and equipment to the regular army in the construction of defenses.

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Guerrillas may use the defense, after the regular army withdraws, to harass the enemy from the flanks or the front. Such pressure on the enemy would tend to drive them back further on the defensive and weaken their offensive power.

Fortified defense tactics of the guerrillas may be termed the dominating tactics. It is not a "do or die" defense on one position, but a planned and permanent bulwark for the whole area and front. The guerrillas are the main driving force in this defense to organize the peoples; train the able bodied men; help evacuate the aged and the weak; forging of weapons, construction of trenches and fortifications by using walls, buildings, and hills; and maintaining communication and contacts in the area. The fortified defense district should be between 50 and 150 kilometers away from the major fighting line. Such tactic would allow the people in the area to defend their own lives and wealth, punish their own collaborators, assist in guerrilla activities and help regular troops.

a. Defending Key Positions

People's guerrilla should be used to construct fortifications along natural defense terrain such as rivers and streams, lakes and marshes, high mountains, heavy wooded areas, harbors, winding and narrow roads flooded fields etc. The fortifications should be constantly improved and strengthened. Roads from this area to the fighting lines of the regular troops should also be improved and strengthened if possible. Such roads provide means for quick reenforcement from other points when needed.

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b. Defense of Key Points

In the vicinity of border line of the scorched earth district or in front of key strategic positions or open terrain, select some high points and fortify them as important observation and key points. Ten men or so are sent to defend them against penetration by enemy observers and patrols, and various activities of collaborationists and small enemy forces. If large forces are launched for a decisive attack, we should withdraw into the fortified village for the defense.

c. Defense of Villages

Each village should be defended in the scorched earth district as a single unit. Village walls, trenches and tall houses should be utilized for building the defenses. All able-bodied men should assist in constructing fortification and gather weapons for self-defense. Each a village unit is able to repel about one hundred enemy troops. If the enemy is using artillery pieces, guerrilla personnel should disperse to various areas in the villages. If the attacking enemy is over several hundreds in number, guerrillas should withdraw into a linked fortification before or during the night of the attack, to avoid defending untenable positions.

d. Defense of Linked Fortifications

In about every hundred kilometer along the lines, choose a village or town which possesses good defensive terrain features and fortify it as the center of the linked defense. If the

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enemy mobilizes over a thousand men together with elements of mechanized troops to attack this strongly fortified position, the guerrilla should use the tactics of circling withdrawal to lure the enemies to other centers of lined defense and attack them by collaborating with guerrillas at that center, or they can make use of help from the regular troops and basic guerrilla troops to attack them. During the enemy's withdrawal, guerrillas from all the centers of linked defense may launch a simultaneous attack. If our forces are adequate, we should pursue the enemy and try to destroy them.

Figure 1. The effect of the concentration of the *Agrobacterium* suspension on the transformation efficiency of *Agrobacterium* strains. The *Agrobacterium* strains were incubated in the YEA medium for 24 h at 28 °C. The cell concentration of the *Agrobacterium* strains was adjusted to 10⁸ cells/ml. The cell suspension was then mixed with the plant protoplasts and cocultured for 48 h. The transformation efficiency was determined by the number of GUS-positive cells. The results were expressed as the mean ± SD of three independent experiments.

[illegible]

It was also calculated that the juvenile stock, 51 fish, was not sufficient to support the orange brood on the 14th of the month. The results do not conflict to support the orange brood on the 14th of the month.

After receiving the order of arrest, however, he was not taken into custody until the publication of a third party, the actual withdrawal of the newspaper. Newspaper owner, Arthur Schmitt, he is called as a witness, in making an affidavit in Stuttgart, after, according to the German law

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CONCLUSIONS

If locomotives and cars and passenger coaches cannot be dismantled, all of them will be destroyed at once. If some of the railroads and passenger coaches continue working in areas open to enemy control, or even under enemy control, they should secretly preserve their original special equipment.

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... of third nation players are very important and, as such, we
 (1) must be able to identify, observe, control, and if activities,
 and, if necessary, to our own, and to those of our, friends,
 (2) must be able to identify, observe, control, and if activities,
 and, if necessary, to our own, and to those of our, friends,
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Section 2. *General Distribution*

insect with special bands and colors and various other markings, such as the combination of bands like green, white, black, brown, etc., or other special markings. Methods are described below under the heading of "Fighting in special terrain."

But there are the specific guerrilla objectives on which guerrilla should specialize and which yield good results: repair transport on old-type roads, and their long-riding teams among the people.

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10. In the same position, and the machine loaded, the soldier certainly resist an attack, or goes back to defend the rear position. At such a time the guerrilla should advance and kill, forced to his own gun, so that he is always behind him. He finds it hard to go forward or backward, and is defeated. For details and methods, refer to attack and attack under forms of guerrilla warfare.

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c. When the boat has finished heaving and is going down

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...until the loaded column

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2. Address current situation of Convention-ordinance

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getLatestContact();

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b. prescriptive actions; and frequent eliminative acts with

family and friends:

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1. The Director should be advised of all secret things, as
in the case of the above, as follows:

a. The Director should be advised of all secret things, as
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sacrifice him, but also to be able to see a life through death. He himself
 should view it thus, so should take full responsibility for the im-
 position of his death, avoiding later regrets.

3. In the use of counter-revolutionary, the individual must
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Figure 1. The effect of the concentration of the *Agrobacterium* suspension on the transformation efficiency of *Agrobacterium* strains. The *Agrobacterium* strains were grown in YEA medium for 24 h at 28 °C. The cell concentration of the strains was adjusted to 1.0 × 10⁸ cells/ml. The cell suspension was mixed with the plant tissue and the transformation efficiency was determined. The results are the mean of three independent experiments. Error bars represent standard deviation.

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Guerrilla warfare should be thoroughly studied and understood
in all its aspects, particularly the political, economic, and social
backgrounds. It is not enough to know the tactics of guerrilla
warfare, but one must also understand the reasons why it exists
and the conditions under which it can be successfully conducted.
The study of guerrilla warfare should be a continuous process,
as the tactics and strategies of guerrilla warfare are constantly
evolving and changing.

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Section 3. Guerrilla Work among Streams

Stream warfare differs from other forms in the obstacles presented by streams and the fighting necessary for crossing them. Hence the center of interest is the choosing of crossing points and protecting same.

A. Choosing of Crossing Points

Here one must notice the form of the stream, and use the following criteria: narrow channel; broad valley; moderate speed; straight course; level bottom; strong and level banks; our side banks higher than opposite; ferry equipment easily collected.

B. Crossing

1. A stream may be crossed by bridge, ferry, or ford. The method is to be decided by stream conditions, ferry equipment, and strength of enemy. In wartime, only fording or forced transport is possible; ferry or bridge crossing should be done at night or under cover of fog or smoke; only thus will it be successful. After crossing, never as a rule, return to the same ferry. Consequently ferry equipment should be destroyed or left about any. This is specially true when retreating.

2. As a rule, guerrillas should make crossings unsuspected by the enemy; unless necessary, they should never cross in front of the enemy, for fear of exposure. An enforced crossing in front of the enemy should be prepared for by scouting and making careful secret plans, or by a detachment making a simulated crossing at some other point, then protecting the troops who are crossing by heavy machine-gun fire. After crossing, if the enemy comes to intercept, attack him at once, and shoot down those who oppose the crossing, to protect our troops who are to follow.

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3. The portion of crossing troops that first arrives on the other side, should not make their first target too far away; it should be on the enemy's flank or rear, and within sight and range of our men on the other side. Wait for a full number to cross, then enlarge the scope of fighting.

4. Guerrillas, in ferry crossings, had used utility light and fog to avoid being hit from air and land; in daytime crossings, make maximum use of anti-aircraft firing and warning, and choose several points for scattered crossings. If there is no urgency, it is best to cross at night.

C. Defense of Streams

In defense of streams, first find out what causes the enemy aspects to take and their preparations for crossing; then decide upon the details of defense.

1. Dispose the main body of troops along our bank near to the enemy's principal crossing point. If counter-attack can be made it should be on the opposite bank; make the needed preparation such as setting up a bridgehead protection. If we have a large detachment and heavy guns, place them in an emergency stronghold, or prepared strong-carefully camouflaged to prevent detection.

2. Sentinels should be posted at intervals to observe anticipated enemy crossing points. On large rivers, scout skiffs or armed boats can be used to patrol constantly.

3. Long-term sentinels should have their lines ordinarily on this side of the river, and be strong enough to prevent their crossing before

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being fully prepared. Place mines in the water, or spiked posts, or wire entanglements, to hinder their crossing.

H. Take great care that emergency troops, or prepared troops, are not deceived by feigned enemy movements. Also there should be anti-aircraft observation and shooting equipment. Be still more careful after dark.

D. Keeping in Touch

Troops who cross must carry night radio and flashing gear, to keep in touch with the main body on the other bank. If they cross simultaneously at several points, all the more must they continually keep in touch. After crossing they can string telephone cables over or under the river. Sentinels can use telephone or signals.

Section I. Guerrilla Work on Lakes and Ponds

Lake-country offers considerable room for guerrilla bases; for lakes are complicated, swamps abound, travel is hard; there are important natural obstacles. Also, lake country is sparsely settled, and far from big towns, offering excellent cover bases for guerrillas.

In lake country troop movements are difficult, especially for large bodies and heavy guns which are really hard to move; hence it suits defense not offense.

A. Defense

In defending lakes, there must be strong blocking of roadways and waterways, setting up a wide warning net on land and water at the outer ring, using villages and fishing boats. At the important points, build earthworks for help in holding; carefully control the roads to other important points, making early preparation for breaking or blocking.

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Collect all sorts of boats, concealing them near the main body of prepared troops. Anti-aircraft measures are the more important, so as to allow attacks by circuitous water route at night, or for transport to another stronghold or base.

D. Attack

Since a large enemy force cannot enter lake country, enemy units left there are of course weak, and mostly given to defense and watching; so guerrillas ought to be able to overcome them any time.

Use the lake people and fishermen as guides, or co-operators from within; this allows close approach to the enemy with simultaneous attacks from many sides resulting in crushing resistance and shutting off secretly ahead of time all avenues of help. Use villagers and fishermen to cut direct as soon as an attack begins.

Unmanned motor-boats can be used for protection, so such the better. If an attack fails, these may be depended on for protection. It is easier to retreat by water than by land.

E. Getting messages through

Communication in lake country is naturally very difficult, and even more for attackers than for defenders. Ordinarily use flags, signal shots or wireless telephone.

F. Guerrilla work in Forests

Forests are the best place for guerrillas to cause disturbance and lend themselves to ambush. In tactics, the value is determined by area, density, roadways, and outline forms.

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A. Advantages and Disadvantages

1. Advantages:

- (a) Obstruct enemy's line of vision, on land and in air;
- (b) Reduce effectiveness of enemy fire;
- (c) Enemy cannot move heavy equipment;
- (d) Easy liaison with our rear with front.

2. Disadvantages:

- (a) Hard to determine spot and to link up with nearby troops;
- (b) Hard to lose in fighting in large forest;
- (c) The direct angle scope of tower search is limited;
- (d) Possible to be attacked, set fire to, or given poison, by enemy anywhere, anytime;
- (e) Capable of increasing enemy fire and poisoning in effectiveness.

B. Attack

In a forest attack, notice the conditions of the woods, the position of the enemy's chief resistance line, the surrounding terrain, and peculiar actions of the enemy. If conditions permit, let part or whole of your force surround the enemy flank or circle around to his rear, where a highly successful attack can be made.

When using forest ambush to intercept the enemy, it is best to locate deep in the forest on both sides of enemy line of advance, or on all sides of him.

C. Defense

When relying on forest for defense, decide on its most important stronghold in the light of existing conditions. Ordinarily, when using the forest to cover rear liaison, the chief stronghold should be at the

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front. If you wish to kill off the enemy, lure him into the forest, and when he is out of ranks, turn on him, being helped by the forest all around you. If you are trying to cover a retreat, take the woods as chief line of battle.

If in an ambush operation, it is most necessary to avoid being seen or heard by the enemy; when all loading of equipment, and in the trees, talk and smoking. More important, scouts, sentinels, etc. should be sent out; by-aths should be pointed out to the troops quickly and many liaison soldiers should be posted.

9. Sending Messages

Communications in the forest, in time of ambush defense, and lost

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easily sent by telephone; for a forest has many tree-trunks, suitable for stringing wires, which can thus escape enemy vision and reach the front with messages. Otherwise use courier dogs, which can find their way back in the forest. Other means of signalling are unsuitable, because forest leaves obstruct vision.

Section 6. Guerrilla Work in the Villages.

A Guerrillas not only operate in open country, but also attend to defense of villages, which also offer opportunities for guerrillas.

A. Attack

1. In regular warfare, attacking villages is generally avoided; sometimes a small band is sent to watch it, while the main body detours around it. But when guerrillas attack villages in the enemy's rear where enemy troops are stationed, or where grain and munitions are stored, the villages must be really held, to get results. So in guerrilla warfare, villages are considered the focal point in fighting, first attacking the fringes, then striking the strong points. Though large sacrifice is involved, it is worthwhile.

2. Before attacking, get information about the terrain and the enemy, and on arriving at the outskirts, attack and also post guards for observation and cover; and after entering seal all exits.

3. If conditions permit, infiltration may be used, for pincer attack from inside and out; or simulate attack from the front, sending a strong force on detour to flank and rear; then it is best to force one's way in by force of superior numbers.

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At such a time guerrilla heavy guns should be placed in commanding position on high ground or housetops, to overcome enemy resistance by fierce fire.

4. After entering the village, take care not to mistake friendly troops, but bravely focus on wiping out enemy stragglers. The villagers can be used in this work. Special care is needed for unusual buildings, cellars, etc., in searching for enemy ambush or valuable goods left behind.

5. In advancing on a village for attack, use yards, gardens, ditches, fences, walls, etc., for cover; avoid paths swept by enemy machine-guns, to lessen casualties.

B. Defense

1. In village defense, careful plans should be made beforehand. On outlying roads, build blockade works, and set up support points by means of strong edifices and natural terrain, as fighting centers between fortifications and open country. But the chief battle line must be pushed to the front of the village or across its middle, always taking care to avoid its becoming a straightline with the edge of the village, to be raked by enemy fire.

2. As the enemy approaches, concentrate fire in front of our ramparts, to destroy him. If perchance he should force his way in, hinder his advance by internal blockades and flank earthworks, and also prepare a detour to his flank and rear, to stop him with hand to hand combat.

3. If initial combat does not bring victory, remove troops into the village, deploying them among the streets and houses, for temporary

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holding; if the enemy is reinforced, lock the buildings, place mines at all points, then retreat.

4. In defending a village, take special care against fire and poison.

C. Liaison

Village guerrillas find it very hard to keep in touch; word of mouth and visible signals serve best.

After a village is captured, if there is a desire to use the existing communications net, careful inspection should be made, and lines to the enemy cut, before using. All personnel in charge of same should be brought to one place, and all enemy equipment seized, to prevent surprise.

Section 7. Guerrilla Work in Cities.

Cities are centers for enemy invasion, and bases for military extension into the interior. Politically, they are the seat of enemy and puppet government, a hideout for traitors and collaborators; in the economic sphere, because of the dense population, goods and money are found there; culturally, they set the pace for the interior and are the base for enemy enslavement of our people.

Therefore guerrillas will seek chances for fierce attack on our occupied cities, no matter how strict are enemy gendarmes; the secret troops of laborers and students, men and women, should look on city guerrillas as the core.

The chief method of urban guerrillas is creating disturbance, and response to our suburban guerrillas; by arrangements between the two, street fighting should begin.

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Street fighting by regulars usually comes after a city is taken; by guerrillas, beforehand and early (starting as inside response) this is the method of creating disturbance by attacking and causing fear.

A. Attack

1. Outside response troops, before beginning attack, should scout with all their might, on the following
 - a. Approaches for attack; outskirt terrain; plan of city streets and open spaces;
 - b. Disposition of enemy guards; defense set-up; city rule, etc.
 - c. Strength, type, and morale of enemy troops; police strength, etc.
 - d. Our inside response troops, strength and plans for disturbance.

B. Defense

1. In city defense, the fortifications and blockades of the chief defense line should make use of strong buildings and natural terrain, and should as far as possible plant mines explosives and obstacles at suitable points, to stop the advance of army vehicles.
2. Details of defense should follow street plans and conditions of thoroughfares. Enemy lines of advance, and areas, may be divided into thus many fighting grounds; and then the total force can be divided into main reserve force and holding guard for each fighting ground; and these divided into local reserve and street guard bands.
3. When enemy troops come near a street blockade, the street guard must mow them down in front of the blockade with murderous fire. If enemy troops have entered a certain street, attack them hard from behind earth-works, so as to stop them; also have the local reserves slip around to

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their flank and rear for hand to hand killing. Never let the fighting flow over into other streets.

4. When a large part of the enemy force has come into a certain fighting area, use guards from other places to stop his advance, and use part or most of the main reserves to strike him by a detour, not letting the fight flow over into nearby places.

5. When the guerrillas have not force enough to defend streets, they should retire at once without delay.

C. Retreat

If defeated in street fighting, they should burn and destroy as per previous plan, and retire scattered along convenient roads. If prepared to return soon for counter-attack, setting fire is not needed. A small rearguard should be left hidden, while the main body retires, with ranks broken.

Section 8. Guerrilla Work against Fortresses.

Attacking enemy city fortifications, is a very difficult matter in guerrilla warfare; because enemy fortifications and towns are very strongly defended and have thorough warning systems, and these are hard to overcome. Strong attack must be accompanied by a high degree of aroused disturbance, so as to attain final victory through joint action.

A. Attack

When regulars wish to capture a city or fort, they mostly rely on air and artillery bombing; when guerrillas want to capture a city or fort, they must use the most crafty wiles, for night attack, infiltration, or luring out a sally, to arrive at their goal.

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1. Night attack. Wait until the city-wall guards are fully asleep, and sentinels are careless, then draw near the walls, choose skilled grenade throwers to steal in and throw grenades, scaring and killing the enemy to no small degree; then follow with a fierce attack. Unless the guards on the walls are seasoned fighters, they will be terrified and confused this time, and the whole crowd will be killed by us.

2. Infiltration. Before guerrillas come up to the walls to attack, send some plain-clothed men, disguised as peasants or enemy soldiers to give alarm to the wall guards. This approach to the walls will cause the enemy to suspect nothing else; then the main body of guerrillas, secretly following, push right in after them. If the plain-clothes men get near the walls, they can pull out daggers and kill the guards; the guerrillas by nimble action can force their way in, kill the enemy troops who are wholly unprepared. Being taken by surprise, they easily give up their arms.

3. Luring out. Send a small band of guerrillas to a village near enemy city walls to start a disturbance and lure the enemy out to fight. If this stratagem succeeds, enemy ramparts are emptied, or with strength divided he is weak. Our main body in ambush nearby can quickly take possession, block his egress and check his return.

Guerrillas attacking large cities in the rear of the enemy, also can use the methods named above, and bring many guerrillas in secretly. This lends itself to organizing citizens and laborers for a pre-arranged tumult, as an inside response.

C. Defense

Defending city ramparts is of course a responsibility of regular troops, but when guerrillas are ordered to aid in defense, besides their

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duty to act in accord with directions from the regular guards, they should pay heed to maintaining order in the city, supply necessities, and make full use of the people's strength.

Chapter 18. Guerrilla Work under Special Weather Conditions.

Under special weather conditions, such as night rains, extreme cold or heat, guerrilla warfare has special advantages, penetrating deep into our interior, with land and people strange, it is hard for them to keep tranquil, and very easy for guerrillas to attack.

Section 1. Night Guerrilla Work.

In night fighting a few can overcome the many, because while our strength may be small, the enemy does not know this well; while the enemy may be numerous, a large body is hard to maneuver at night; under such conditions an ambush attack in force, or creating^a tumult, can be^a serious blow to him.

A. Pros and Cons of Night Fighting

1. Advantages in Night Fighting

a. Causes the enemy to be attacked, his preparation delayed, direction difficult, cooperation ineffective, not easy to get reinforcements.

b. Enemy finds it hard to observe us, and because of our movements and goals being concealed, his superior fire-power loses its threat.

c. Easy to approach enemy, destroy his obstructions, or fool him.

d. Possible to choose point of attack, secretly collect large force, make sudden assault;

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e. Night attack spreads fear and rout among the enemy.

f. Easy to shake enemy's will to fight, so he will not dare come out for this purpose; thus a retreat before him is less costly.

2. Disadvantages in Night fighting.

a. Our directing is also difficult, liaison and cooperative activities of various bands often fails.

b. Before attack, time spent in preparation is very long; after attack is over, hard to coordinate troops; so attack is hard, and confusion is easy.

c. Easy to lose direction of movement and goal of spearhead strike; so fighting fails, or results in misunderstanding with friendly troops.

d. Not easy to analyze enemy conditions or their changes; therefore very difficult to set up precautions.

e. Night movements easily tire the troops, and easily injure our brave active cadres and troops.

Since the pros and cons of night fighting are as stated above, a guerrilla chief when planning night movements should make careful study of the project, enemy status, terrain; and then as far as he can, avoid the troubles and reap the victory of night fighting.

B. Points to Notice in Night Activities.

Night fighting as a rule should surprise the enemy, with a abrupt strike and sudden strong attack. Night shooting has little effect and is apt to disclose our goal, slow our progress, reduce our punch in assaulting. So these points must be observed in night fighting;

1. Discipline: Strictly observe army rules; no smoking or lighting fire; preserve silence.

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2. Weapons: Thoroughly inspect before setting out, to see if they are damaged, and whether they make any sound when being carried.

3. Equipment: Troops should be lightly equipped, rifles unloaded, grenades noted to be in safety status. Baggage and food are left behind.

C. Types of Night Attack

1. Dawn Attack. This is used for attack at a long distance. In the depth of winter, or very dark days, guerrillas often attack from more than 100 li distant, seizing a time when the enemy is not prepared, to come near and attack. Such attacks are usually made at dawn, for at that hour the enemy is off guard and attack is easy.

Dawn attack is different from that by regulars. In such case, there are definite states of attack and defense by both sides, and preparation for fighting; or there is a battleground which both occupy in part, where contact has already been made, and the unfinished struggle lasts on into the night; or because night is unsuitable for directing work, it is postponed until daybreak. Either side can surmise the possibility of enemy attack, and take strict precautions, so dawn attack is not a surprise raid. Darkness is only utilized for drawing near, and the light of early morn for directing the attack.

Guerrilla dawn attack means a long journey during the night, and while the band may be far smaller than the enemy, yet since the latter do not know of its sudden approach, still less can they know its position and its numbers, they are totally unprepared and a surprise raid is easy. The two cases are quite different.

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What must be noted is this: After a dawn attack there should be swift retreat, and this should be chosen for a time of heavy storm or fog, in order to ensure a safe getaway.

2. Evening Attack. This is a time when enemy troops are shifting positions from one place to another, and guerrillas can make a surprise raid. The latter should get advance information on their movements and dispose themselves accordingly, waiting until the enemy arrives at his new place, when his sentinels are not posted, his knowledge of the terrain not yet good, his quarters not fixed, his order not set up, then quickly and sharply attack.

If by chance the enemy has made ready early, and resists fiercely, and the attack fails, then the only thing is to retreat. This can be done safely, because the enemy will not dare pursue after nightfall.

3. Attack in the Depth of Night. This is common guerrilla tactics. In the early evening, advance stealthily, and when about 10 li from the goal, quietly rest and explore, decide on plans and preparations. Then in the dead of night, when the enemy are sound asleep, quickly draw near, and attack in spots; or, focus strength on assaulting a weak point, or his barracks, warehouse, or planes as heavily as possible.

If meeting stout resistance, and outclassed, gather your forces and make a safe retreat before dawn. If rescuing arrested or captured persons, night attack may also be used, taking advantage of the confusion to storm the jail for rescue.

Night attack is warfare marked by hardships and difficulty. Soldiers should be made acquainted with its crucial secrets, their morale should be raised, and they should be trained in the arts of bayonet and grenade

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combat, and thoroughly disciplined for toil and pain, never allowed to falter through fear and doubt. By bold decisive action in bitter hand to hand combat they must seize success in night assault.

4. Night Attack Plans. Cleverness and complexity are not desired so much as simplicity and sureness. The goal of attack is determined by conditions at the time, and our aim in night attack; but breadth and depth should have reasonable dimensions.

a. In desiring to approach the enemy by night, use single file and an easily advancing form, without too many men so as to maintain sure and nimble progress. Highways and villages must be shunned to avoid dog barking that arouses notice. Also there must be close touch between bands, and scouts or patrols should be sent in advance, to look out for signs, such as voices, fires, etc., for the task of warning or concealing.

b. When in night attack we have come near the enemy or broken through his sentinel lines, one section will assault his defence line in order to involve the enemy. But the main strength will proceed quietly and quickly to the goal, and must put in the front line a strength sufficient for decisive battle and focus all strength as quickly as possible. While reserves must be near the front, they should avoid getting in the fight too early.

c. The opportune time for which night should wait is ordinarily when enemy sentinels have gone back after inspection, then steal in; as to the point for doing so, while determined by the aim of the assault, yet as a rule choose a weak point in the defense, or else near to us and easy for attack.

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As to a salient of the stronghold, attack it is at the rear, to cut off the defenders' escape; if a recess is assaulted, let it be when the enemy is retiring from same; take care to avoid mistakenly clashing with friendly men.

d. If guerrillas on their march or while preparing for attack are discovered and fired on by the enemy, the guerrilla leader should firmly impose silence and not think of returning fire, lest their own location be disclosed.

If enemy fire is severe or accompanied by flares, lie down quickly; if the guerrillas have a small cannon, use it to destroy the light, if the searchlight is within rifle range, set your best marksmen to hit it; but in destroying it, give wide berth to the location where your main body is hiding.

5. Night Liaison. A communications net for night guerrillas is extremely hard to set up. Position of telephone lines and electric flares must be carefully explored in daytime. Telephone lines take longer to string at night than in the day, injuries and breaks are harder to discover. So telephone wires should be strung along highways, for inspection at any time.

If in terrain where enemy vision is limited, flashlights or hand phones may be used to supplement; but flashlights are easily detected by the enemy; so covering tubes should be used, and much care exercised.

For the sake of distinguishing between friend and foe in night fighting, special insignia, such as white cloth or white feathers should be used. Also, special command words, pass words, and warnings.

The trouble with using wireless in the night is in the noise made by the transmitter. The enemy, hearing it, can infer the location of our

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troops; therefore it must not be used near an enemy point. Hand transmitters are best.

Dog couriers can be used night or day, but pigeons cannot function at night. Tracer bullets are especially effective in the darkness, but their effectiveness is equal to both sides; so take care as to place and occasion; they are best used at the beginning of or retreat from night attack.

Night fighting is full of kaleidoscopic changes, so for safety and genuineness of signals, there should be men ready in the signal corps, set apart, that there be no break in the messages. Moreover, in night travel more guides must be employed, to avoid losing the way.

Section 2. Guerrilla Work in Depth of Winter or Heat of Summer.

Use of troops in deep winter or summer is naturally shunned by military leaders; but guerrillas should use such times to obtain victory.

Fighting in the depth of winter consumes the soldier's strength by the cold; and because daylight is short, progress of fighting is reduced, so there is special advantage in night attacks or surprise raids. Guerrillas seizing a time when the enemy is huddled for fear of cold, or crowding up to a fire or meal, can attack suddenly, before the enemy can get together, and thus give him a beating. But before attacking in severe cold, arouse high spirits, and see that men and horses are well fed.

Fighting in hot weather needs to use ambush and sudden strikes. Luring the enemy a long way, and when he is sweating and panting, tired and ready to quit, take advantage of the slope to cut him off.

Also, just before dawn, the enemy, tired from toil the day before, is sleeping soundly; a night attack at this time easily yields results.

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Section 3. Guerrilla Work in Wind, Snow, Rain, Fog.

Regular troops usually avoid fighting decisive battles in such weather, because of the difficulty of using heavy weapons; so guerrillas should use just such a chance for surprise raids and creating tumult.

1. Fast Running up in the rain, close surprise raid, often brings a big victory. For after a long rain, both sides stop, and are no longer alert, and lookouts are slack, and heavy weapons cannot be used well; plane scouting is difficult. So it is easy to overcome the enemy when he is not ready.

2. Attack in heavy snow is like that in rain, but one must be all the more familiar with the ground; movements should be the more secret; and when marching you should use forests more, otherwise you are without cover on a snowy expanse. If the guerrillas are not covered and the path is not clear, it is easy to be harrassed by the enemy. The days are cold and short, travel is difficult, poisonous gases are more effective, weather changes are harder to forecast. All these matters must be given special attention.

Enemy marching or heavy traffic in the snow gives guerrillas a rare chance for ambush and interception. But they themselves must have good terrain for ambush in order to be sure of victory.

Movement in the snow is very easy for the enemy to detect. It is hard to escape observation even at night, and forest cover should be used, or white clothing, to minimize indications as to goal.

Marching in snow, whether rough or slick, is very apt to cause fatigue, greatly reducing speed; so in casting up marching distance beforehand, it had better not be too far, say about one-half of an ordinary march; guards

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should watch both sides; so depth of snow along the route, and enemy status, should all the more be carefully noticed.

Camping should be in barracks as a rule, with each bringing along fuel, food, bedding and implements. Camp guards should be plentiful, and on high ground protected from the wind; the commander should inspect personally, lest the soldiers hide in the buildings for fear of cold, or, without authority, get near a fire, where they can be observed.

3. Attacks in strong wind or dense fog, sufficient to conceal our movements catch the enemy off guard and give him a severe blow. And these same conditions make observation difficult, so artillery loses its target, and cannot be effective. Air operations also become impossible, so at such a time, there is chance for a surprise raid, with victory. But there must be beforehand, a thorough exploration of the weather, terrain, surface objects, enemy strength, etc. When fighting, the wind should be in one's favor, else sand blurs the eyes, leading to failure. Strong wind and dense fog also carry liability of easy failure, so the timing of an attack must be given special attention.

4. For communicating during a fight in wind, rain, snow, or fog, flash-lights and pigeons are useless, and even tracer-bullets can be used over relatively short distances; but wireless and army telephones, though limited in efficiency, are comparatively serviceable, for at such times the enemy cannot either from the air or from the ground, observe our movements.

Section 4. Guerrilla Work during Vacations or Festivals.

When the enemy has a vacation or festival, guerrillas ought to find it out long before, and make detailed preparation, so that when the time

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comes they can make surprise attack or fight by way of tumult. This can be done, even though enemy vigilance goes on as usual.

Because enemy guards are after all limited, and as they reason, there is now no need of vigilance, and the large number are strolling about or gathered in places of amusement; as soon as a warning is heard, there is apt to be confusion and fright, and trampling on each other. Or, with officers and men drinking, some will be lying drunk on the ground, with no strength to fight back — an excellent occasion for assault. Best of all, when the enemy are very gay, or the feast is not over, suddenly close all exits, strike close and hard, and victory is easy.

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PART VII

SUPPLY, SANITATION, AND BASES

Chapter 19: Guerrilla Supplies

Guerrillas' food, munitions, clothing, money, etc can directly effect their growth and fighting; so the matter of supply is a most important guerrilla service.

Look at the guerrillas in each occupied area, what conditions have been brought about by the supply problem, saddening to us all! For when they started out, the government did not supply funds enough; nor did it supply them well, after they were organized. Now the guerrillas were not strong enough to supply themselves from the enemy, and when food was exhausted, some were billeted where they were, and others exacted food from the people, taking it from them as robbers do. None of their actions were what the people would choose, for all were violently oppressed time and again, till murmurs filled the air, and the people had nothing to live on. It resulted in the people moving out where guerrillas moved in, or bringing in the enemy to clean them out. What time is there to talk of sympathy and support?

Therefore the very guerrillas who recount stories of enemy violence follow them in the same conduct; guerrillas who cherish love of the people, themselves harm the people; guerrillas who aim to heighten the people's consciousness, are the ones who ruin the people's patriotism; guerrillas who undertake to rouse the people to resist, on the contrary unit them in opposing such resistance. If this goes on, what will happen to the mobilizing of the people for increased resistance?

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We find that guerrilla discipline is not strict, their knowledge of the people is insufficient, and this is the real reason for obstacles hindering their growth and activity. The government merely gives orders for arousing, but pays no heed to feeding, or proper supplying; this is the chief cause of the present bad condition.

Some say that those who join the guerrillas are at bottom motivated by the need for self and national defense, so their support is a matter of no great concern. But really, even if guerrillas, burning with desire to save the country, voluntarily join up, are they wholly without thought of their treatment, of food and pay? Even if they would do without the barest minimum bullets and food, can you expect them to resist with empty hands and stomachs? Moreover today there are many guerrillas falsely so called, made up of erstwhile robbers and disbanded troops, who have no feeling for the people, and who cannot be continuously supplied. They will certainly belie the purpose of being recruited, when their old habits crop up again.

The wide extension of guerrilla warfare really is significant for deciding the success or failure of the entire nation's war of resistance. The serious problem of feeding and supplying guerrillas should never be neglected again!

Section 1. Sources of Supply

Since guerrillas should have swift maneuverability for independent fighting, great care should be taken as to supplying them without any interruption; there are in general 3 methods: living off the land; self-sustaining; getting from the enemy.

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A. Living off the Land

1. Food is a prime necessity for life. Guerrillas, to hasten their secret movements, find it unsuitable to carry heavy loads of grain; so they usually try to secure needed food on the spot, buying from local people; as to status of local production, guerrillas should inform themselves ahead of time, and at the time send out political workers for propaganda and persuasion and pay out money for purchase.

2. If it is a guerrilla band organized by the people themselves, at first because the numbers are few, expenses are not heavy. With earnest political work, getting popular sympathy often results in nearby villages offering grain, even without pay. Moreover, many of the guerrillas are dwellers in these nearby villages, so the fear of scarcity should not arise.

3. As to supply of ammunition and health materials, at the beginning of organization weapons cannot be of adequate quantity; besides a few guns, most of the weapons will be spears, swords, etc., and without huge outlay in a fierce battle, the problem of supply of ammunition and health materials will be not too serious.

4. Under specially hard conditions, the guerrilla band should send political workers to do propaganda work, arousing patriotic feelings and national ideas, causing warm sympathy for the guerrillas, leading the rich to contribute spontaneously, but unless unavoidable, compulsory exactions should not be employed, and still less may soldiers be allowed to ransack the homes where they are billeted, lest the local people resent and resist.

B. Providing their own Subsistence

1. When guerrillas first get going, since they are constituted by

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government order, the government should tell them to provide for themselves, being responsible to supplement at any time. Especially should the main body, who champion the people's guerrillas, provide for themselves and not trouble the inhabitants. This is all the more the case in areas long occupied by the enemy.

2. Guerrillas operating in sparsely settled country, or where political work is not yet fully prevalent, should adopt a self-sustaining procedure, inasmuch as what they themselves need must be provided by themselves, since it cannot be obtained from the enemy, and outside assistance cannot be found. In distant and secret localities there should be hidden caches of food, arms, ammunition and health materials, for supplementing as needed.

3. For supplying guerrillas with ammunition, dependable makers and repairers of weapons should be sought for in the base areas, to set up in relatively safe and strong places repair shops for weapons and plants for making munitions as part of the self-sustaining program.

4. Open up secret channels for buying arms and ammunition for enemy and puppet troops and from foreign purveyors of such goods, using the method of smuggling in disguise to transport secretly to guerrilla bases, in the endeavor that as far as possible, the guerrillas will never lack ammunition.

C. Getting Grain from the Enemy.

When guerrilla warfare has expanded, and the numbers increased, and there is frequent extension to a distance of several hundred li, and circling of the enemy for several days or tens of days; or when enemy lines,

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then the supply of food and munitions must come from the enemy. This method of supply, while very unreliable is still very profitable.

1. By a planned movement, attack enemy food depots; or intercept enemy transport squads to seize food, ammunition, weapons, clothing, and other military supplies.

2. Carry a good supply of enemy and puppet banknotes, to use at any time for merchants or spies to purchase food or munitions.

3. Confiscate the property of traitors who are hostile to guerrillas, and like-minded stingy rich; also of rich squires and big merchants who lack national feeling. If forces are strong, capture a city and seize enemy stations, depots, banks, etc., then proclaim it far and wide.

Section 2. Methods of Supply

A. Carrying on the Person

The largest amount that can be carried in this way is nine days' supply. But for an army on the march, equipped for battle, the maximum is not to be over two days' ration. If knapsacks or saddle-bags are used, the maximum is three days' ration; more than that affects marching and fighting.

Personally carried rations had best be dry grain light and compact, and nourishing. Guard against mold and moisture; such rations should be used only when absolutely necessary. Food not carried personally can be transported in carts or on pack animals.

Personally carried rifle rounds should be not more than 100 per man and four grenades is the standard; hand and light machine guns, 500 rounds; heavy, 1,000; light mortars, 50 shots; explosive shells, half a section.

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B. Supply Troops

Supply of guerrillas, besides what each man carries, should be done by a supply unit, carrying food beyond a five-day amount, and munitions beyond a two-day amount. A detachment should set up a separate supply company.

Marching and camping supply units, when there is no enemy action, may follow behind the guerrillas and camp in the same spot; but when contact with the enemy is possible, they follow at a distance of five kilometers, or proceed by a parallel route far from enemy lines; the same is true while camping. If going through enemy-patrolled territory, the supply band should choose concealed places along the road for stopping when called for, awaiting orders to proceed, and keep at least five kilometers from the main body; the same in camping. Night travel is preferable.

Supply by a supply unit, should be not merely of goods obtained, but should include preparing to make other supplies available. When supply is scarce and distribution cannot be made to all, select the fighters and the husky helpers for first priority.

C. Secret Supply Depots

When guerrillas are fighting and the action extends behind enemy lines, and the time is very long, there should be set up supply depots in secret places so that expenditure in guerrilla fighting, especially of munition, can be replenished in time.

The location of a supply depot must be concealed and secret, not readily discovered by the enemy; and yet it should be plainly marked so as to give clear indication to the guerrillas. Ordinarily it may be in a ravine, forest, cave, river bed, or in the home of a reliable citizen.

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It should not be more than two days' march from the main guerrilla body.

A supply depot is a secret place set up in guerrilla territory, the terminus of transport from bases or distant points. The supply band of the guerrillas goes there to resupply. Sometimes men should be sent by night directly to bring supplies to the guerrilla hideout.

A guerrilla transport is sent out from the base; as a rule, it is made up of ordinary people. The number is determined by the amount of the load. But the cadres, such as transport and other unit loaders, should have a definite structure; this is specially true of the main guerrilla force. As to people's guerrillas doing transport, definite persons should be early appointed to take responsibility.

Transport cadres should carry small arms, while the enlisted men may do without; no convoy need go along; if going through enemy patrolled sections, they can disguise and break up; or stop and hide outside enemy lines, later reporting to main force to arrange secret and separate transport.

Chapter 20: Guerrilla Health.

Health materials and personnel for guerrillas usually cannot be as good and complete as for regulars; and lacking a secure broad rear area, a guerrilla rarely gets adequate hospitalization. So health measures for guerrillas are hard to carry out. However, to avoid increasing the sick-list, lessen the sufferings of wounded, so as to maintain fighting-strength, means that care must be taken for health as a problem that cannot be neglected. In the midst of extreme difficulties, ways must be found to remedy the situation.

Such ways lie along the line of keeping fit and exercising care as to medicines.

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Section 1. Attention to Health in Ordinary Times

1. A guerrilla leader should see to it that his men are supplied promptly with food and clothing, to avoid harm from hunger and cold; also he should stress cleanliness and keeping fit, especially in extreme heat and cold.
2. Urge the men to bathe, to wash and change their garments; and all the more after marching or fighting to wash their feet in warm water.
3. Prevent summer cholera, vomiting and purging, ulcers and other contagious ailments by special attention to cleanliness and wholesomeness of food and drink. Let there be mutual care and exhortation among the men, to forbid drinking cold water or eating cold spoiled food or anything unwholesome. When contagious diseases appear, isolate the patients at once.
4. Use every effort, in ordinary times, to find personnel skilled in drugs, to follow the troops as they move, and administer preventive injections as needed. Physicians should be given the best consideration, or employed at very good pay.

Section 2. Care of Health during Fighting.

1. Bandage kit: This kit is carried by each one for binding wounds.
2. Bandage station and assembling point for lightly wounded: Set up a bandage station and designate an assembling point for lightly wounded; then from bandage station remove wounded to concealed forward hospital.
3. Forward hospital: After forward concealed hospital has received sick, they are classified, the light cases being kept, the heavy being sent to a rear base hospital.
4. Rear hospital: Guerrillas should contrive to set up a rear hospital at the outskirts of their base, more than three days' journey,

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in a very secluded spot, so that sick and wounded may have a relatively safe place in which to recuperate quietly. The guerrilla band should strive to have the equipment of this rear hospital very complete, that the sick and wounded may keep up in future their fighting spirit, quickly recover, and return to their units to fight.

5. Delegated Treatment: When guerrillas are intensely occupied with the enemy, they often find it impossible to give proper healing and nursing to sick and wounded, through lack of time and medicines. Under such conditions, they should commit their sick and wounded to a reliable local hospital for deputized treatment, or keep them in a home that is loyal to the guerrillas, to pose as relatives for the purpose of healing. Nurses should be given needed money. Deliberate leakage of news should meet with terrible revenge.

Chapter 21. Guerrilla Bases

Section 1. The Meaning of Guerrilla Base

For the purpose of getting rest, re-grouping, replenishing, training, storing necessary munitions and food for developing and extending guerrilla warfare, and getting hold of persons and goods from occupied areas, the guerrillas should have a piece of ground adequate for their activities, to be used as base. It is not only for guerrillas who have long been active outside, to retreat to and hide in, for the rest and replenishment; but even for guerrillas under tense circumstances, meeting pressure or encirclement by the enemy, who can separate and secretly retire to the base for cover. It can be used as a point to retreat to or advance from. Whether the base is a good one or not, has considerable bearing on the

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guerrillas' endurance, ability to operate, and their own growth and expansion.

Really the guerrillas, constantly in an atmosphere of fierce fighting, and exposed to all kinds of weather, must have a time and place for rest; else they not only fail to develop and are unable to deliver fierce attacks on the enemy, but they themselves become fatigued and are destroyed. So the setting up of bases becomes the very foundation of the guerrillas having peace and life. So bases must be set up except in fighting areas, and sometimes even there.

Section 2. Requirements for a Base.

1. Terrain Protection: This must be steep ridges, wide forests, complicated lakes, involved roadways, not lending themselves to enemy encirclement or attack, and suitable for us to hold a long time. If the guerrillas are few, and their operating area small, the base could well be located deep in the forest in huts surrounded by fences in lake country, in temples and caves in the mountains, independent villages, isolated hamlets and thatched buildings in a big forest; or on a broad waste plain, distant and sparsely settled.

2. Military Protection: Each guerrilla band should have two or more bases, not be satisfied with just one; and as a rule one and another should be used in turn. Also its grain house, munitions dump, and rear hospital should be at a distance from each other, lest when one is attacked the others become involved. And among these places, the men need not be continually going back and forth lest they be observed. Ever important pass should be guarded by 5-10 sentinels for warning and protection.

If the base has been discovered by the enemy, or they have prepared to attack it, do not wait for that, but at once plan a secret withdrawal.

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The location of the new base should be kept an absolute secret, even from those who are most loyal to the guerrillas, unless they have a direct relation to the new base.

3. Popular Support: A person in a guerrilla base should, just as being a member of a rescue group, receive at least the local people's sympathy and support. Therefore within the base precincts, all sorts of popular patriotic and resistance groups should be set up, with whom to maintain close liaison. If a guerrilla base gets complete support from the populace, it has already a full measure of support. As to the terrain being bad or not becomes now a minor question. Here lies the meaning of the phrase: "Favorable ground is not the equivalent of helpful people".

To gain the above named objectives, guerrillas should do active propaganda work among the inhabitants near the base, arousing popular national feeling and a patriotic attitude; and causing them to understand enemy oppression and cruelty so as to stir up a mood of resistance and bringing active sympathy and help for the guerrillas. When circumstances permit, guerrilla political workers should organize and train the populace, uniting them around the base, for purposes of production and warning.

4. Precautions against the Enemy: Among the inhabitants, evil elements and traitors who are hostile to the guerrillas should be fully rooted out, and enemy scouts should be strictly prevented from slipping into the base; if discovered, let them be severely eliminated. Also, to guard against unexpected attack and derangement, the guerrillas should set up a good detective net among the people all around: patrols, observers, scouts, ambush guards, etc.

The closer the relations between guerrillas and people, the more supporters among the latter; communications liaison will be the more

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quick and accurate; the guerrilla base can be more concealed and secure; the enemy desire to surround, attack and destroy the guerrillas will meet more and more difficulty.

Section 3. Camouflage of Guerrilla Bases.

1. Roads to a base very easily disclose its location; so these should be hidden to avoid detection. Within the limits of possibility, let the road lead to a strip which the enemy cannot know, following natural contour, so it is naturally hidden; such as having the road center line lead into a piece of woods, so as not to be discovered by the enemy. Camouflage the road by whatever materials can be found. Extend the road's beginning and end to a necessary distant place, to connect with other roads, to lure the enemy's attention elsewhere.

2. A base, besides using natural objects to camouflage its roads, can also cover them up artificially. For instance, the roads can be covered with woven branches or millet stalks, or colored tent-cloth. When the road leads directly into enemy land, it [the covering?] can be set on the side of the road; when "parallel" or "at an angle" with the enemy, several [sections?] can be covered, and thus repeated, like the rounds of a ladder, parallel to the enemy line. But the length of the covering, whatever the road's relation to enemy line. But the length of the covering, whatever the road's relation to enemy line, had best be 10 to 30 meters. What is more necessary to notice is that the background near the camouflage is in harmony with it; else enemy airmen have their attention aroused. [This paragraph is vague].

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3. Tracks of men horses or carts, while scarcely discernible, are yet hard to conceal on enemy air photographs. Hence in the stronghold or near it, roads suitable for camouflage should be designated for our convenience in travel; as to travel other than on the roads, strictly forbid it, lest the enemy discover new tracks.

Section 4. Fighting at a Base

1. Encirclement Attack. When the enemy attacks and before encirclement is completed, then with daring fierce attack try to overcome them piecemeal. Be sure to use noise here and action there, visible attack and feigned movement, in order to scatter the enemy's main strength. Also arouse the populace to join in the outskirts fighting and smash the enemy plans for encirclement attack, so as to preserve the security of our base.

2. Holding the Center. If attack against encirclement does not succeed, and the enemy breaks in with large forces, hoping to destroy our base then use terrain, earthworks, and popular help and fight us in the open country, focussing forces on holding the passes, awaiting the outer defenders or friendly troops from other guerrilla areas to make a counter-attack. If the enemy force is not too large, then await till it first comes, or till a weak point is revealed; then suddenly counter-attack, giving him a fright so that he leaves the encirclement and retires.

If at the beginning of the fight, the guerrilla base is fiercely attacked by a strong enemy force, the guerrilla leader should collect his men, resolutely and boldly break through the encirclement, and operate elsewhere until enemy pressure slackens, and they can return to the base. But a base that is liable to strong enemy attack should early find a way

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to conceal its valuables, its sick and wounded, so the enemy will not have a spider thread or horse's footprint as trace. Still more should the women and children in the area be removed well in advance, thus leaving an excellent impression on dwellers near the base.

4. Dispersal. When the guerrilla base is in straits, take the method of "dispersal", by which each one conceals himself; but this plan should not be lightly used. For guerrillas mostly come from peasant homes, have not been long trained to a soldier's life; and the idea of the group surviving or perishing together is of course not strong in them. If, before the enemy has made strong encircling attack, the men are disbanded each one to conceal himself, they will be hard to collect again. Also, enemy troops will search the houses, traitors will inform, the countryside will be ransacked, and the scattered guerrillas will have lost all their fighting power, and most will perish. So the tactics of "dispersal", whether in theory or in practice, must be used by guerrillas only in the direct extremity; and this is the more true when the base is involved.

Section 5. Education at a Base

Because guerrillas are ordinarily engaged in mobile operations, generally they cannot have full training in skills and discipline; this fact has no little bearing on success in battle and ability to kill the enemy. Therefore a guerrilla band should set up at its base brief training classes in skills and officers' research groups to supplement deficiencies in training. Also there should be attention to education for production, especially for the neighboring populace; and people's guerrilla cadres should give particular attention to education for production, in the interest of the base being self-sustaining. This in order that guerrilla area

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people when not fighting can be producing and when not producing can be fighting.

Section 6. Spy Reports at a Base

Important guerrilla bases should have a spy report office to take care of such reports, direct spy activities, compile and correct reports obtained, etc. And each guerrilla band and the directing headquarters for each district should set up a branch spy report office, and the spies under each branch office set up squads as area and duties demand. Each squad leader should be the best spy in the squad.

Therefore all spies should possess, in addition to good spy sense, suitable skill in controlling all types of spy activities; that is, not only be adept at office work (handling spy reports) but also well-versed in field work (actual spying).

Besides, in the case of spy personnel, it is much to be desired that they have full military and ordinary education, and some special knowledge. Also they should have devotion and patience, and be able to preserve secrets under any and all circumstances.

A. Principles of Spy Report Planning.

In order that spy report work may go on uninterruptedly in an orderly fashion, the guerrilla high command spy report office must make plans suitable to the needs of guerrilla fighting, so that all spies may have common standards of effort. Here are some chief features:

1. Each place should send an important cadre to make spot investigations, and appoint spies or counter-spies to set up a spy net.
2. They should find out what their duty is, and what they should note chiefly, in the actual war situation, and when their task should be done.

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3. In order to have all problems properly related, "Regulations Governing Spy Work" should be adopted, for each spy to follow.

4. Each spy should decide on a plan for fulfilling his duty in accord with the task given him, and circumstances at the time.

5. To improve efficiency of spy work, and convenience of directing its operations, each spy office may hold conferences at suitable time and place, having each junior spy tell his experiences and the conditions under which he operated; afterwards the leaders will correct errors and give instruction for carrying out new tasks.

B. Setting up a Spy Net

Spy reporting must be well organized, as only thus can it meet the urgent needs in strategy and tactics. So there should be in ordinary times at the base clear and strict plans for its being organized into a system.

Guerrilla spy reporting should be organized ahead of time in each base of the guerrillas before it falls into enemy hands. If the net is set up only after enemy occupation, the expansion of its work will of course be more difficult.

A spy net should be built up for the whole operating region according to an overall plan, by leaders at the guerrilla base or by the leaders of the spy base at forward headquarters. Later, according to the priorities decided on for the various districts, and their importance the plan will be carried out, in order, for each section and for each direction.

A spy net should be secretly set up before guerrilla warfare starts. No matter whether the area has taken on war conditions or not, or has come under enemy control, it is very important that the flow of spy

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intelligence never be interrupted.

C. Use of Spies

Since guerrilla spying covers a wide scope, spy duties are numerous. In choosing a spy, first see whether his personality is suitable for spy work. If there is to be penetration of high ranks in the bogus structure, it must be done by one from the better strata of society; for spying for important military matters, choose special personnel with high military education. If it is merely to find out the number of men in the enemy force, artillery points, etc., use a local villager or peddler for good results.

Therefore in seeking for satisfactory results in spying, every type of occupation may be screened to get spies.

1. Qualifications for being a spy: these are not easy to define, for the conditions in which he works have unpredictable elements; so they are predicated upon his motives for work and his degree of success in past efforts. Those who undertake this work of their own volition, may be called voluntary spies; those forced into it, compulsory spies. The motives for this service may be classified as follows:

a. Patriotism. This moves government workers, and loyal citizens, who wish to see their native country survive. They are very reliable. Spy offices should never restrict them.

b. Desire for gain. Such work solely for money. They should not be hired indiscriminately. Spy offices should restrict them, and pay them according to efficiency in reporting.

c. Spying as profession. Such are rich in experience, and what they do comports with their disposition; so their work generally is

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efficient; but care must always be exercised lest they become counter-spies.

2. Talents of a Spy: A good spy must be loyal, careful, alert, well-informed, brave, versatile; and he should have a thorough knowledge of the local dialect, habits of the people, local sensibilities, etc.; in addition, he must be able to make decisions and be fearless in trouble; otherwise he cannot perform his duty. As to a spy's employing helpers, he should exercise much care. If picking a female spy, besides her having patience and nimbleness, she should be pretty and clever, personable and alluring.

3. Employing of Spies: If a guerrilla band wishes to recruit spies this must be done by the spy office of the highest guerrilla command.

If you wish to get critical information, you must recruit spies who can get close to sources of information, for only such will be able to help. When necessary, in order to get important material, even bribe high officials with a large amount of money. In getting such spies, see that their position and temperament tally with the task we give them.

When spies are employed, keep a sharp lookout for traitors or those who would deceive or take advantage; so the utmost care must be used, to find out whether they have been spies before, if they really are firm patriots, and reliable, have them fill the following type form, and then check to see if what they have written is true. Name: other appellation; age; nationality; residence; education; previous activities; notables acquainted within puppet structure or enemy nation; familiar with what countries and languages; versed in conditions of what localities; connected with secret operatives in what places; motives for being spy; references; guarantors; occupation and residence of relatives.

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Investigation of these items should be done secretly, and each item verified. If results are satisfactory, then the party may be employed. He should be given guidance and help.

After spies are employed, their meeting places should be very secret. Mutual contacting should be kept secret. If a spy meets a supervisor on a road or in large building, where many people are, there must be no calling to each other or sign of emotion.

D. Use of Counter-spies

1. In using enemy counter-spies, if these are loyal, trusted, and trained, the enemy will lay great store by their reports; so when we have discovered such, we should deliberately make false plans to ensure that after they report, the enemy will hit upon our plans.

If we deliberately accuse one of our faithful spies and lock him up, and after his release give him poor treatment, so that he fears for his livelihood, and the one punished also shows grief and inertia, and a number of times in a natural way lets slip to the enemy counterspy that he has the idea of going over to the enemy, then the enemy counterspy will report this to the enemy, and when the enemy receive him as a worker, we can then order him to do counter espionage. And if we deliberately create rumors, announcing that we have formed plans to attack the enemy by a certain road, and purposely feint, as if such were really the case; then if enemy scouts tell the enemy so, he will believe it to be true; meanwhile we redouble preparations for making a strong attack by a road opposite to that of which the enemy has information, we should win a grand victory.

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To sum up: after enemy counter-spies have been discovered by us, we should quietly watch them, not let them know the true facts, but fabricate news and plans, so that after they make their report, the enemy will fall into the net. When a counter-spy knows that he has been discovered, he should be put to death at once, lest he run away.

2. In using our spies:

a. Enter puppet organizations, study their structure, economy, and forms of activity: for example, the scheme of their organization, history of leaders, procedure in admitting traitors, distribution, under what enemy secret agency control, sources of funds, financial condition and forms of activity, recent plans and desires, internal factions and dissensions, etc.

b. As to traitors in puppet organization, stir up discord, arouse suspicion, create scramble s for power and division of strength.

c. Find a way into enemy spy organizations, and besides getting genuine information to pass on at once to us so we can take counter-measures; also use counter-spy plans, to create rumors, so that they, on false information, will make wrong plans.

Section 7. Economy of a Base

Economy has great bearing on the growth of a guerrilla band. Military tactics says: "soldiers perish without food." To be supplied with food and shelter comes before being supplied with soldiers. All social activities without economic foundation are inert and sooner or later fail. Especially in guerrilla warfare behind enemy lines, the enemy will try by every means to destroy us, and economic blockade is one of the chief methods they take. Of course if the guerrillas can sustain

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a force, they can break through the blockade; in order to sustain a force adequate for that means at least that the bases in guerrilla territory must, beforehand, have economic resources with which to sustain such a force.

The importance of base economy is just that. But to meet such a need requires first the ability to produce the goods needed, and secondly, sources for supplying such needs; and thirdly, if the first two are not enough to meet economic needs, then the principle of "Sacrifice" the lesser to supplement the most urgent" must be invoked.

1. How can we produce the needed goods? Increase production in guerrilla areas, strongly push household handicrafts, promote production cooperatives, have the whole non-combatant population making weapons and war goods. When farmers are most busy reduce guerrilla fighting as far as possible, to help with agriculture. Apportion wisely to field and factory so that labor and raw materials and manufactured goods are well balanced. Earnestly reduce expenditure, increase production.

2. Sources of base economy, especially money and weapons, should be supplied from the government; if transport is interrupted, use planes or other secret ways for this purpose; also try to get local supplies. Give special attention to such matters as reform of local finance and taxation, contributions by the rich and well-to-do business men, control of heavy industry, management of grain, cloth, oil and salt. To sum up: base economy should seek to be self-sustaining. As to getting grain from the enemy, that can be done in areas where guerrillas are active; at a central base, not only is there a limit to what is gotten, but transport is difficult.

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3. Supposing that the above-named plans cannot be put into effect, or not adequately, then by the principle of priority stated above, there must be a compulsory collection and distribution; whether it be of grain and animals, clothing and utensils, and all private products, machines, tools, capital land, whatever can fill the most urgent needs at the front in the way of resistance, all will be taken over for military use, collected at the base and apportioned out for urgent needs. The living standard of non-combatants must of course be sacrificed; but it must be so in order to strengthen the will to resist and seize the victory. A brave general kills his wife to maintain his men; a starving people eat their own children. In the European war, both Germans and French sent grain and meat forward to the soldiers, leaving bran for the civilians. This is priority.

Section 8. Government at a Base.

Guerrilla warfare is essentially the highest form of political struggle in an occupied area. The duty of a guerrilla band is not merely to gain outstanding victory by military means, but still more a thoroughgoing attack in the realm of mind and heart, by a political struggle scattering the seed of national revolutionary struggle. So a guerrilla band ought to intensify its own political education and strengthen the will to fight in its own troops, and expand their national and racial feeling, firing the enthusiasm of both officers and men for the conflict; on the other hand, it should foster its propaganda among the people and arouse guerrilla fighting, building a large revolutionary mass structure, overthrowing the authority of traitors and puppets, smashing enemy political aggression, thus will our guerrilla bases be lifted up in the hearts of all our people.

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Hence the political activity of guerrillas include: (1) Toward ourselves, strengthening the soldiers' political consciousness and building a self-conscious discipline; (2) Toward the people, earnest propaganda, organizing, arming, arousing widespread guerrilla warfare; (3) Toward the enemy, by casting doubt and inflaming division, trying to break up the army of enemy and puppets that is invading our territory. The completing of these three great tasks demands mutual assistance; especially must the guerrillas' own political structure be healthy. Consequently, a political foundation is required at a guerrilla base.

A. The Political Core of a Base

In a guerrilla base the political organization should be the center, and indeed a political core, uniting officers and men, raising their knowledge is the highest organ for setting up political guidance and training. And it should send out political agents from each guerrilla band, to develop a strong people, united in revolutionary sacrifice. The brave, awakened elements among the junior cadres of a guerrilla band are the core of a political organization; and to scatter this core throughout the guerrilla band and guerrilla area is to stimulate model functioning and will lead other guerrilla band members to active loyal struggling.

B. Political Indoctrination among the Troops.

Among the troops there should be constant political teaching, to impregnate them with political knowledge, and raise their cultural level. Therefore the propaganda bureau of a detachment or column should institute a committee on political education, gathering the political guides and propagandists, for regular discussions, fixing of educational methods, materials, and propaganda themes.

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For political propagandists and secret agents, choose from among the troops the finest and purest, to receive briefing from the political commissars, while the propagandists also receive instruction in the use of materials.

Duties of propagandists: Internally, to use firm political feelings for winning over any among the troops who engage in incorrect talk; externally, to establish good relations between army and people, to win popular sympathy, and proclaim guerrilla objectives and activities.

Duties of secret agents: Internally, to keep watch secretly over the thoughts of officers and men, to prevent infiltration and activity among the troops by traitors and reactionaries, and to forestall desertion by band members; externally, to find out the leanings of the populace towards us, and activities of traitors and reactionaries among the people. Secret agents must maintain absolute secrecy, never disclosing anything. As soon as discovered, they should be replaced by others.

C. Popular Movements at a Guerrilla Base

In enemy-occupied territory, they often use organizations of traitor power, to stupefy the people and proclaim their virtuous intentions; or they use pressure and allurements to make our people aid them in capturing victims. Therefore guerrillas before setting up bases in occupied territory, should use all methods of secret propaganda, through printed matter, detectives, etc., to make known the enemy's cruel injurious conduct, and to arouse the people's feelings of hostility and fight, to struggle for the re-assumption of political power. As soon as that is obtained, make widespread propaganda, and rural purging, to get rid of all traitors and villains.

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There is a saying: "When the nest is overturned there are no whole eggs." A national revolutionary struggle involves all the able-bodied in the land; all in the war areas should be led to join the guerrillas and thus participate directly into the war; others, old and infirm, women and children, should do their utmost to aid the guerrillas, by finding out enemy conditions, relaying news, transporting, first-aid, keeping watch, scouting, taking messages, spying, laboring, cheering the workers, patrolling, rooting out traitors, etc., to make it a genuine "people's war".

Hence before guerrillas set up bases, they should do hard political work; and when bases are set up, finish as soon as possible political instruction of the people, so the guerrilla base may have the firmest possible foundation.

D. Propaganda among the People.

Propaganda is the first step in organizing a populace; it must be done to complete the tasks outlined above. It is especially important to the explaining of the true meaning of the national struggle, and strengthening faith in victory in the war of resistance.

1. Explaining the true meaning of the national struggle. To restore the Republic, civil wars go on ceaselessly. The people are so habituated to war that neither victory or defeat affect their security of life or manner of living. Even in this life and death national struggle they have an attitude of indifference, as if they personally were not involved in which side wins. Do they know that in the past civil wars, the reason the people were not strongly affected, was because the war was within one nation, and both sides had the same objective, -- to gain power --;

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political vision, and expression of conviction, had at first no motive for injuring the people's life, and still less of destroying the nation. So when the fight was over, the people had not suffered greatly, and the issue of the war had only a slight bearing for them. But now our war of resistance against Japan, is a decisive battle for our nation's survival. Guerrillas should first heighten the sense of national apprehension. The chief point is to explain that this is an anti-aggression war by an oppressed people, entirely different in meaning from past internal revolutionary struggles. We must expound the real meaning of racial and national freedom and independence, clarify the concept of race and nation; and recount the facts about the barbarous enemy bombing and murdering in our land, in order to inflame national indignation and hasten the awakening, uniting, and fighting of our entire people. Therefore in seeking racial survival and national independence, the whole nation must sincerely and with one mind rise up and resist.

We must realize that national and individual survival are closely knit together, and that the national government is the centralized force for protecting the life and property of all the people; without government there is no nation, and without the nation, no individual. Ancient and modern tragic examples of perished nations warn us over and over to correct our former mistaken notions about there being no race, no nation, and to visualize clearly each one's bounden duty to race and nation; to persuade and arouse each one to take part in the national struggle for survival. And when the enemy have all been driven out, then and then only can individual life and property be basically assured.

2. Strengthening faith in victory in the war of resistance. Comparing our strength with that of the enemy, for the people to see the assets and

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liabilities of both sides, thus we point out our future victory in resisting. Japan is an imperialist nation founded on industry, depending on supplies from abroad and on foreign markets for export. Our country is not merely the source of raw materials for her, but still more her greatest market for manufactured goods.

This invasion by the enemy not only cuts off a large part of her industrial raw materials, but also the largest outlet for her goods, and is really a case of suicidal short-sightedness on the part of the dwarfs; for other countries, because of their competition in China in normal times, will, in case Japan gains the advantage in this war, also boycott Japanese goods and break off commercial relations, which will be enough to end Japan's industry. So while Japan wants a quick decision to solve her economic crisis, she will not be able to have it.

On the contrary, ours is an industrially backward country; in normal times, owing to the Open Door, there is a large excess of imports. But in wartime, due to the blockade, large importation of foreign goods has been stopped; and it is only necessary to use existing handicrafts and farm-goods to relieve the situation and mark time while being self-sustaining. So, just speaking of economics alone, there is enough to adjudge that the enemy will suffer the fate of final defeat.

Other factors such as his financial stringency, poverty of munitions resources, excessive military expenditure, difficulty of supply, clashes in government, popular revolt, and the uprising of national revolutionary movements among other races, and the international situation unfavorable for Japan are further advantageous conditions for our victory in the war of resistance. If all our fellow-countrymen, in high or obscure positions, can be united in mind and heart to make a united widespread guerrilla war, Japan's imperialist war will result in her defeat, and our resistance will succeed.

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PART VIII

STARTING, TRAINING, AND DEMANDS

Chapter 22: Starting of Guerrilla Warfare

Guerrilla warfare has the people as active agent; its breaking out depends chiefly on first setting up a large main band to start extensive guerrilla bands of the people. These people's guerrilla bands are most effective behind enemy lines or in the neighborhood of enemy invasion. Such organizations carry on their work directly under enemy observation, or under the regime of enemy puppets, namely traitors. The obstacles and thorns in such work can easily be imagined.

But we cannot be dismayed by observation or by hardships. All the more, in the face of enemy wiles of "control Chinese by Chinese", "keep war going by war", must we push vigorously, undermine rear puppet regimes, and start extensive puppet warfare, with thorough attacks. The chief axioms for starting are secrecy and nimbleness.

The embryo forms of guerrilla forces at first are "hidden groups" concealed among the people. When these have grown to sufficient membership, have a minimum of weapons, and completed the most rudimentary military training, then they can collect their strength for starting action. So when first organized, they must be extremely secret; their methods may be as follows: Action with cover, action without cover, re-grouping, and forced starting: these four.

Section 1. Action with Cover

When starting guerrilla warfare in protected regions, conjecture the enemy's direction and area of attack, and in normal times there should be organization and training; otherwise when already under pressure of a

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war crisis, you must under protection of government and army quickly send the main body of guerrillas (equipped with military, political, and secret service knowledge) deep among the people and using both government orders and popular will, openly propagandize and faithfully warn.

First persuade the majority of the people, except for a few unworthy squires who must be threatened and forced. The best way is to have the people enlist voluntarily. Then strengthen the organization of existing groups among the people, such as labor unions, commercial associations, federated villages (rural folk), or Pao-chia structures, student unions, women's unions, etc., in the name of the war of resistance. From these then gather vigorous men, and weapons, for all sorts of people's guerrilla bands. If the place is sparsely settled, and the people not organized as yet, stress propaganda, organize quickly, and along with this set up people's guerrillas.

When all types of people's guerrillas have been set up, -- peasant, labor, student, communications, etc. -- wait for the enemy to seize this area. Then have such bands remain in the area behind enemy lines. They are everywhere and the enemy cannot guard against them.

This method of starting, while absolutely public, yet must use the method of small secret bands, because of environmental conditions. Or a portion should remain secret, particularly the communications band which must always remain so, lest enemy spies and traitors find them out and their work be made harder.

The guerrilla main body, which undertakes to start people's guerrillas should operate along trunk railways, highways, waterways, in the important villages and towns, on a wide scale, in touch with local governments and friendly troops, mobilizing the people, entering their circles. Courier

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and scout troops should give them intelligence and military training, and initiate a scout and news net for detailed inquiry about the following: Where are the enemy's indispensable roads? Where are bridges easy to destroy, and worth destroying? What is the construction of the target, and its weak points? What is the method of destruction? How are materials brought in? What buildings can be used by the enemy in the future? (here explosives should be placed beforehand). Where are wells and ponds on which the enemy must depend for drink? (to be filled up or poisoned). Reports should be made in detail, and careful preparations made, to achieve satisfactory fulfillment when demanded.

Again, when the enemy is about to capture a place, and our troops are preparing to withdraw, at this juncture we should secretly bury weapons and explosives, prepare money and food, and wholly disperse guerrillas and cadres, to hide among the people. As soon as the enemy arrives, and you observe that his strength is scattered, and he is off guard, then start activities or collect information to give to regulars, or break up communications so they are useless to the enemy. If the enemy's strength is concentrated, and he is alert, go into hiding and await your chance. Everything should be decided by the inflexible functioning of the leader at the time.

When the enemy front line is hard pressed, his rear guard is neglected; or when transport is heavy, he is less alert. When we counterattack; at that very moment our armed men should spring up in numbers, focus our resources, set in motion all the armed populace, for quick, wide action and fight. This way of setting in motion is much easier than when without cover, and preparation can be complete. If organization can be made very early, and activities shifted, undiscovered by the enemy, results

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will be yet larger.

Section 2. Action without cover

In starting guerrillas in unprotected regions, send a number of men from the main body, who have military, political and intelligence skills, to be hidden beforehand in the enemy rear, or to slip in when the enemy is occupying an area for the purpose of organizing among our people small guerrilla bands. Those responsible for doing so should gather from among the people a number of persons who are awake, eager, strong, and daring to become the first organized guerrilla core. Out of this core set up secret small bands, of five to ten persons. If enemy vigilance is active, let the bands be smaller, of from three to five. Each band has a leader, directly under the highest secret group of the main band.

In each area, wait until there are many small bands and a fair number of men have been collected, armed and trained (with simple knowledge such as aiming a gun), and fairly well prepared. Then select a secret rendezvous as aiming a gun), and fairly well prepared. Then select a secret rendezvous that can be concealed (cave in the forest; isolated village; building in a big city). Agree on a time for meeting, and give instructions as to the approaches. Appoint scouts and spies to look out and warn. After all the men have arrived, they can be lectured to and formed into a guerrilla band. The best way to select a leader, and arrange layout of duties, is by popular election when that is possible. The chosen leader should at this time, with the utmost faithfulness and earnestness, announce strict discipline.

After the guerrilla band is formed, the leader should decide by actual needs and surrounding conditions what action should be taken or whether to disperse and continue hiding. But as soon as objectives and tasks are settled, the leader should make careful plans and all-round

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preparation for initiating the first tentative try at disturbing or confusing the enemy. For this first clash, do not choose a task over-large only choose an objective that is easily accomplished. For, the success of the first attempt will increase the men's self-confidence and bravery and inspire faith and warm hope in the people. If the task is too big and failure should result, the men's fighting spirit would be dampened, the people's faith would be reduced, and starting again would not be easy.

What has been said above about the way to start guerrillas secretly, is also a basic principle for organizing guerrillas behind enemy lines,

From few to many, small to large, secret small groups to a large strong band, from secret gatherings to open activities, by spreading and growing, in a short time widespread guerrilla warfare can be started behind enemy lines. But one thing must be understood, namely that the prosecution of this work, despite difficulties, if done with secrecy and nimbleness, cleverness of fuction, boldness and care, quick adaptability, no matter how carefully guarded the enemy, how well deployed his scouts and traitors, there is absolutely nothing that cannot be started. Hence in areas long controlled by the enemy, such as Jehol, Heilungkiang, Kirin, Liaoning, etc., there is both possibility and necessity of organizing among the people from time to time. In areas not long occupied by the enemy, progress is easier.

Section 3. Regrouping

Armed forces scattered among the people include the Big Sword Society, Red Spear Society and other societies and disbanded soldiers. The societies have long existed as public or semi-public groups in large number. These armed forces are in general not targets of enemy attack, but rather what the enemy wishes to deceive and utilize. So we should

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actively use them, and not despise and fail to use them because they cherish superstitious ideas, feudal thinking, and lack national and racial consciousness. We must realize that such societies are really the most easily moved of the armed forces among the people, and also the easiest to become reactionary. If they are not absorbed, their reactionary strength will be very large as soon as they experience enemy bribing and alluring, traitors' incitement and employment.

To organize this armed strength among the people, the method of absorption may be used, very early making contacts with their leaders. Those who have this task of absorbing should know well these societies' dogmas, joining themselves, and making a blood sworn bond with their leaders, a just band to defend the land. Bound by a feeling of knight-errantry, for loyal service to the nation, with killing the enemy as motive; then aid them with arms and ammunition, train them in guerrilla tactics, fill them with nationalism, arouse racial consciousness, crystallize their purpose of killing the enemy, sharpen their skill at doing so.

First work on the sidelines doing joint observation then re-group, basically altering their original nature and manner, making them into a main guerrilla band. If they never accept commission and direction, then find a way to divest them of their arms, to destroy their leaders, re-group or disband their men. Never let them be used by the enemy.

As to puppet troops and people's armed forces, fooled by the enemy and bought over by puppet organizations, many counter-spies should be sent to get in touch with them. When enemy overbearance and control become too heavy, enlighten them about the righteous cause, arouse them with pros and cons, help them with money and weapons, lead them to alter and come to the right. As to defeated, scattered soldiers, urge them to be absorbed as main body guerrillas.

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Section 4. Forced Starting

The three chief methods of starting named above, are all effective methods of enlarging the guerrillas. But because of our people's low state of culture and inadequate knowledge of government, most people, whether in occupied or war regions, are indifferent to national advantage or racial consciousness. Each one has selfish narrow ideas, covets individual fleeting benefits, and for the sake of a few more breaths, willingly becomes a docile slave and does not even hesitate to be traitor, caring naught whether the whole nation, the glorious race, lives or dies, putting us descendants of the Yellow Emperor in eternal jeopardy.

If we want these shameless and wrong-thinking people to arise and join in guerrilla warfare, we perhaps should create a great fear, giving them no false peace, as the only way to get them to move. Do not have a bit of woman's pity, just giving empty assurance for the moment, or fall into the evil plot of nourishing war by war. So in the occupied areas, do not hesitate to use the techniques of violence and terrorism, murdering the traitors, bullies, bad squires, never letting them be used by the enemy and puppets. Still more, never let the people living in a fool's paradise enjoy life and activity as usual. Preclude their running to enemy-held cities carrying their possessions with them; and strictly impress on the vigorous men in occupied areas that unless they join the guerrillas, they have no assurance of remaining alive.

The war manual says: "When you must die, then you live; when by good fortune you live, then you die". Guerrilla warfare is essentially a self-sacrificing warfare which an industrially backward people has to adopt for national defense, a suicidal war. Then how can it fail to adopt the methods of suicidal warfare? As regards the shameless cowards who

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wants to hang on to life, you can only arouse them by cutting off their livelihood. Let all these people know that failure to join the guerrillas merely hastens their end, and there will be none left. But when they join the guerrillas, then at last they can preserve their own lives, avoid insult to their wives and daughters, not lose their ancestral glory, or forfeit the fragrance of their descendants.

Thus, no matter how weak, clinging to life and fearful of death the people, they can be stimulated to join up, be at the very forefront, volunteering without conscription, believing without being ordered, full of enmity, getting close without previous agreement, abstaining without effort, eager to get in first, risking danger to kill the enemy, taking oath without anxiety. This is the doctrine of "Finding life in the land of death, surviving in the place of extinction". With a people driven to death, with no way of escape, the leaders can move them by the pros and cons, stir them up with enthusiasm, make clear the rewards and penalties, share both sweet and bitter. As a result of course, they will conquer the stupid enemy wherever they go.

As to war areas not yet occupied, the people are comatose in twilight torpor, and besides political and cultural mobilization, awakening their national awareness and destroying their silly dream of a fool's paradise as docile people, you should use military organization, reconstituting their existing Pao-chia system, labor and peasant unions into people's guerrillas, by force if necessary. Otherwise punish severely, killing without mercy. If not, you speak vainly of arousing. Over-indulgence nourishes traitors. And if you do not create an environment favorable for arousing (almost compelling, then in the case of these stupid, half-drugged people) not only

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can you not arouse them for national defense, but you will leave them behind for the enemy to use as tools to destroy our nation!

Indeed, this form of arousing by compulsion, while it is a nuisance to the people, is nevertheless tied in with the survival of the race and nation, and there must be left no trace of leniency. If you can make the government nearly perfect, the people will gladly follow it, and feel no annoyance; even if you do annoy them, you at least are not giving them over to the enemy. Really, annoying the people is annoying those who with a false sense of security shameless and willingly surrender to the enemy as docile folk. And it is traitorous help to the enemy if we hand over to them the human and material resources for the destruction of our nation.

Further, in building up troops for further resistance, only by arousing a people's army as a mass-movement of thousands and tens of thousands, can we at all times and places, supplement the regulars and help them in resisting the enemy to attain our aim of long-term attrition of the villains. Especially in the occupied regions, only a widespread arousing of the people, to do ubiquitous guerrilla work, will be adequate to smash the villains' plot to "Use Chinese to govern Chinese", "Use wars to keep wars going" and to grasp the guarantee of final victory in our nation's war of resistance.

Chapter 23. The Training of Guerrillas.

The formation of a guerrilla band is usually when hard pressed in war. If in normal times they do not have suitable training, then in wartime a limited time must be used for intensive training. There should be much discussion after an actual battle, or the seeking of lessons during movement. During a pause in the fighting each man should be given supplementary drill, lest he have the spirit of sacrifice in vain and no skill in slaying the enemy.

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These scientific aspects of training should be chosen which bear directly on the fighting such as putting on equipment, shooting, piercing, using terrain and ground objects, throwing grenades, night assaults, commando raids, etc. These should be taught before anything else. As to other scientific aspects, such as instruction in fighting, guerrilla tactics, anti-aircraft, anti-disease or poison measures, they should be taught whenever opportunity, such as a lull in the fighting, permits. Methods and types of training are described below:

Section 1. Methods of Training.

1. Time. The time of guerrillas being trained on a drill-field should be reduced, and that in the field increased. Night instruction should exceed that in the day. If possible, use each time the fighting stops, or any pause in the fighting, or the time of preparation before a battle. Let the leader or other cadres explain carefully from the experience gained in the past fighting, the cause of success or failure. But this sort of lecturing should be shortened to the minimum, to lessen the guerrillas' fatigue.

2. Place. While the guerrillas still exist as secret small bands, the choice of their training place should be in a lonely house, or temple in the deep hills, or on a boat in mid-stream, or a high building or cellar in a city. When guerrillas are assembled and in movement, choose a forest or ravine or spacious home near the camp, or a sequestered shrine, or such like. Fields near a city, or space between homes, where people are numerous, will not do.

3. Subjects. Of all the subjects for training, choose the simple and reject the complex, take the important points, choose the outlines,

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avoid rambling discussions, shun that which is time-wasting or unrealistic. Also such topics as are used should be related to movement needs and environmental fitness.

For example, "putting on equipment", should be divided into daytime equipping, night equipping, empty-handed equipping, armed equipping, winter equipping, and such headings. In summer it is not appropriate to teach winter equipping; in the day teach daytime equipping; in the darkness of night practice night equipping, as occasion demands. The order of passing from empty-handed to armed equipping, from day equipping to night equipping, should be given attention. The one important thing is: in daytime seek speed and good array, at night seek speed and silence. Stress the four chief points: Order, speed, simplicity, silence.

4. Training of Cadres. As guerrillas increase in number, and bands swell, limitations of space and time make it hard for the whole band to gather at one spot for training. So select and draw together the high-class men and junior cadres, for special training; then arrange separate drill units for each band in camp; first develop cadres, then let the cadres instruct the men and lead them in fighting. Such training can have the effectiveness of being concentrated under a single command.

The guerrilla high command should from time to time gather the officers of each unit (company commanders and above, and political guides, etc.) to study arts of guerrilla warfare, and compile codes and orders suited to guerrilla fighting, etc. Also practice instruction in fighting, directing fire, etc.

Careful study should be made of each fighting experience, the causes of success or failure, the lessons of experience. This is valuable material for officers' training. In each company or column (or re-grouped

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higher unit) there should be officers' seminars. If ordinary teaching is not feasible, let there be seminar meetings now and then.

5. Training of Spies. These of ordinary type can be trained in special classes; those with serious duties, or with special skills, should be trained in cells or individually. Training of individual spies should be done in a secret place. So in the area of one instructor there should be several secret hideouts, to accomodate returning spies and to be a training place for them. Thus since each spy does not know the location of his own hideout, enemy spies have no chance to counter-spy

Section 2. Training in Skills

Such training includes military, political, secret agent and other basic subjects, selected because they meet the urgent needs of guerrillas. These are shooting, bayoneting, throwing grenades, use of terrain and ground objects, combat training, night training anti-air attack, anti-poison and use of explosives, spy work, secret messages, propaganda work, etc. These may be outlined as follows:

1. Shooting. Guerrilla chances for shooting are very few, and supplying ammunition is difficult; so to gain accuracy of fire, and save munitions, each guerrilla must have skill in shooting. Hence in normal training he should practice all operations with a gun, including use of terrain.

Training in shooting with pistols and hand machine-guns should stress the various models and types of pistols commonly used by the enemy and in our country, and there should be practice in quick spontaneous shooting, in self-defense from sudden attack and in covering when making capture, in carrying concealed pistols and shooting under any and all crisis.

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2. Bayoneting. Guerrillas depend on sudden assault as their one technique for attaining their objective, and sudden assault depends in the final analysis on close combat; hence the leader should teach his men how to use the different weapons they have, such as swords, spears, bayonets, and give them constant practice with same.

In practicing naked steel combat, look for skilled hands at the native art, and teach them the rudiments of sword and spear handling; then set up in an empty plot some trees or bundles of straw in a row, as objects of practice killing, so that themen may do quick execution with one stroke, right and left, up and down.

As to the art of stabbing to death, make up effigies of jute bags, or use trees in the woods, for targets of stabbing; practice jumping forward and backward, suddenly right, suddenly left, to make the action lively.

There should be special practice in shooting automatic pistols; effective results can be quickly obtained without aiming. And before executing a task of assassination, have the trainees shoot to death several criminals to avoid tense fear when the occasion arises

3. Grenades. These are easily supplied, because their manufacture is simple; so they make a capital weapon for guerrilla warfare. When the sphere of guerrilla operations is relatively large, guerrillas can plan to make them themselves. But familiarity with their use, range and accuracy of aim, are factors greatly affecting efficiency.

Therefore a guerrilla leader must teach his men all ways of throwing grenades, including the art of aiming well. For such teaching, balls of grenade weight may be made, or spherical stones of such weight used, and various ranges marked on a field or in the open country, 20 to 60 meters.

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First have the men throw for distance, then aim at straw figures placed front and back and on both sides. Contests can also be arranged.

4. Using ground objects. Whether terrain and ground objects are good may be decided by whether they help fire-power or afford cover, a matter needing much study. The important point is that besides having all action to fit the terrain and ground objects, nimbleness and speed, attention should be given to concealment from the enemy ahead and in the air, and to using cover from enemy searchlights at night and daytime observation. All action should suit the terrain and ground objects.

5. Combat training. This is based on action by regulars below battalion strength, such as dispersal and other actions by a minor unit; such as shooting and rushing, placing and choosing targets for LMG and MG, cooperation with nearby units, essentials of fighting enemy cavalry guns and planes, handling of gas attack, use of reserves, defense of small units, making of fire net, quick throwing up of simple earthworks, building of forts, action and posting of sentinel forces, sending out of patrols, opportunity for counter-attack, times of pursuit and retreat and methods of same, etc.

6. Night training. Stress practice on the spot, develop habits of night seeing and hearing, how to march at night, how to determine direction and location, use of weapons, linking up with commands, recognizing slogans and other sounds, essentials of night searching, patrolling and fighting.

7. Anti-air attack and anti-poison. News and alarm of air attack among guerrillas, negative defense of moving and of stationed troops, negative defense while fighting, detection, recognition of poison, defense against poison.

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8. Secret message. Delivery over enemy occupied areas, electric code messages, secret messages of physic, and of chemical means, messaging by concealment and disguise, methods of deciphering.

9. Propaganda work. Explain the psychology of propaganda and its respective areas. For example, front-line and rear and enemy area propaganda, distinguish the methods, such as deductive, inductive, anti-counter propaganda, distinguish the types, such as printed, oral, disguised, etc.

10. Use of explosives. Kinds and recognition of explosives, nature of formulae and ways of testing; black powder; nitric cellulose and sweet oil; use of picric acid and nitre combinations; ways of spot manufacture of simple explosives; also, carrying, disguising, preserving, and using methods.

11. Spy work. Meaning and compiling of spy reports, their content, guidance and plans; choice and use of personnel; essentials of POW interrogation; interrogation of spies after a mission is accomplished; qualifications and placing of spies, employment and training of minor spies, forging of documents, disguising and capturing, meaning, functioning, and special requisites for counter-espionage, discovery and recognition of enemy spies, and points to note in counter-spying.

The subjects listed above, if they can be taught over a long period, in toto, in guerrilla territory, that is admirable; otherwise, a few or even just one subject can be taught intensively. Also, guerrilla service and fighting training should be given to all, so as to really set up common beliefs and united action in guerrilla warfare.

Section 3. Mental Training

In order that each element of a guerrilla band may be filled with

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hatred for the nation's public enemy so that the two cannot live under the same sky, develop the spirit of sacrifice in the nation's war of resistance, and be willing to water the flowers of national survival with their own blood, internal political work must be strengthened within the guerrilla band, to make firm their political confidence, foster their morale for fighting, and build them up as high-grade personalities in sacrifice for the national revolution, of their own accord executing orders thoroughly, and satisfactorily completing their task.

As to internal political work, guerrillas should be guided by their surroundings, size of group, conditions of fighting. Pay special heed to their political and cultural level, using all ways, under all conditions, to keep it continually rising, eschewing all maintenance of status quo.

A. Internal Political Work.

1. Heighten the progressive view of life among officers and men, with a long look ahead, unitedly understanding the present shape and the future of this war, comparing our real strength with that of the enemy, and seeing political and economic conditions and the theoretical and actual prerequisites for our victory over the enemy. Raise to the utmost the personal qualities of the men, each man's alertness, so as to go forward and fight with a warm love of freedom and a fearless confidence of victory.

2. Build up the guerrillas' consciousness of military mores and discipline. In dealing with offenders be sure to use the persuasive educational method, leading the soldiers by political education. Go from the concrete to the abstract, from the intimate problems which the guerrilla understands to the overall problem of a national revolution, so that he will cherish racial and national welfare above all other considerations, and on his own initiative be willing to bear responsibility and observe

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discipline.

B. Methods of Political Work

1. Lecturing. Let the political workers give political reports to officers and men, and recount the enemy's cruel deeds, to arouse animosity.

2. Research. Under leadership of political workers, carry on, in normal times, political discussions and debates; study enemy contradictions and ways of resisting him; strengthen political and discipline, etc., in order to raise the political and military level of the guerrillas and their acquaintance with guerrilla warfare.

3. Literature. Compile training materials; compose martial songs rich in stimulation of national sacrifice and killing of the enemy; publish ordinary newspapers and wall prints of guerrilla warfare and other daily edited material.

4. Amusement. Guerrillas usually live a life of tense fighting and movement. Constant travel, fighting and training, easily cause fatigue or repugnance; so all sorts of amusements should be encouraged.

To increase amusement in the army and relieve their drab life, start a club in each detachment or column; in each company start an amusement hall, where there will be provided recreational and athletic equipment, such as checkers, balls, music, radios; have an army newspaper, present plays, etc.

In each unit there should be a glee club, drama club, chess groups, ball teams, riding-shooting societies, speaking societies, and other amusement groups.

When having amusements at a station, if circumstances permit, let the local people take part, to strengthen good feeling and connections between guerrillas and populace.

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The scope of psychological training is very wide, it can include all of daily life. But its practical content should emphasize the following:

- a. Nourish nationalism among the men, and acquaintance with the nation's war of liberation.
- b. Nourish faith in leaders and officers, feelings of reverence for revolutionary heroes.
- c. Nourish determination to kill the enemy and brave unyielding spirit.
- d. Nourish such beliefs as "Spirit transcends matter", "Final victory will certainly be ours".

e. Nourish the attitude of sharing both blessings and disasters, to get unity in movement and ward off enemy propaganda to the contrary.

Mental training of guerrillas should go on even in the midst of war. An order of lessons should be prepared, to go on in orderly fashion, with regular inspection. Shun rigid clas-room teaching. Best let education be a part of all conferences, discussions, conversations, or guerrilla lectures, to get the fullest results. If at the beginning of operations, several victories can be gained, then after this the fighting spirit will be high pitch and should be constantly encouraged.

Environmental difficulties have been discussed above. Even if we are at times surrounded by the enemy, with supplies and ammunition cut off and we are cold without clothes and hungry without food, we should not waver but rely on our faith that the spiritual overcomes the material, and by spiritual training we can overcome material difficulties. If by means of conversations, we do individual training and correct errors and constantly find out about each one's correct concepts, we may guard against the sprouting and growth of reactionary ideas.

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Section 4. Training in Military Discipline.

Military Discipline has a very important bearing on the fostering of guerrilla fighting strength; for guerrilla bands are mostly made up of scattered people who ordinarily experience but little group life. They are eager to trap and slay the enemy, but have no habit of observing discipline. This is their nature. But to make a firm guerrilla organization, to preserve spirit and fighting strength, there really has to be stricter discipline than that of regulars. First the meaning of discipline must be constantly explained to them, so they can observe it of their own accord; never like regulars, use threats to cow people, thus reducing the effectiveness of spontaneous observance. For guerrillas are mostly away from control, and are used in a dispersed way, and military discipline is helpless except as it is observed spontaneously.

Guerrilla discipline can be treated under the two headings of living and fighting:

1. Discipline for living. In making firm the guerrilla organization, regulate the men's activities, maintain military discipline and mores and especially preserve proper relations between guerrilla and people. For instance, trading should be on a fair basis, manners should be pleasant, borrowed articles returned, damages paid for injury, sex-license and stealing strictly forbidden. All this is necessary discipline to keep good relations. It also decides whether the guerrillas will obtain popular support and help.

2. Discipline for fighting. The purpose is for officers and men, in time of battle, to be able to execute orders resolutely, with one mind, sacrificing to kill the enemy, so as to guarantee victory. So in normal times the habit of obeying orders and executing commands should be built

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up.

3. Obeying orders in battle is the more important because only by so doing can there be united effort to gain victory and preserve the lives of all. Battle discipline also should be built on the foundation of spontaneity. But discipline for living includes the meaning of guidance and discussion; while discipline for fighting carries the demand for obeying and executing.

4. A guerrilla leader before exacting discipline, should explain over and over to his subordinates, with the utmost clarity, so that everyone understands fully. Except when unavoidable, never lightly impose severe punishment. And in administering discipline, take into consideration extenuating circumstances, and the man's level of awareness, as criteria for determining a sentence. This is what is meant by "in legislation severe, in application of the law, lenient".

Section 5 Rewards and Penalties

(Guerrilla rewards and penalties should be: 1) publicly approved; 2) Clear-cut; 3) Swift; 4) "Using penalty for education." Avoid such evil ways as letting feeling influence affairs, and being guided in response by favors and injuries. Therefore in the army have rewards to record merit, penalties for offense. To have order you must pass laws; if you want your laws to stand, you must have penalties. If when killing, the crowd is not resentful; when excusing, the crowd is not indignant: this is what is meant by "public approval". When administering the law, having written authority; when punishing, have evidence: this is what is meant by "clear-cut". Punishing without delay: rewarding without postponement: this is what is meant by "swift".

The chief components of a guerrilla band are peasants; most of them are accustomed to being warm and well-fed, and not used to organized living

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and discipline regime. At first they may have come driven by a monetary warm patriotism, very determined and brave. But if they meet environmental difficulties, or lose in battle, they may easily take to desertion. Hence if severe penalties must be used, a clear explanation should be given. Still more should there be in ordinary times, guidance ahead of time, to attain an absolute reduction in the applying of the penalty laws. This is what is meant by "using penalty for education".

As to newcomers in the band, since they have little military training, they are apt to transgress the following articles of military discipline. So should be warned beforehand.

1. Ordinarily they do not know how to cherish and take care of their weapons, resulting in rust, injury, or loss of parts;
2. When marching, they fall out of rank, not observing march discipline;
3. When fighting, they cannot resolutely carry out orders; when assaulting, they cannot co-ordinate their actions; when the fighting is hot, they cannot hold on, and even slip away from the line of fire.
4. When a battle is lost, they recklessly start rumors, act on their own, and plunder.
5. When a battle is won, they search for prisoners' valuables as they please, or shoot prisoners at random.

For easily committed offenses named above, if dealt with as in the case of well-trained regulars, strict punishment would have to be administered. But in the case of guerrillas breaking such discipline, sometimes there is no intention of infraction, or it is impetuous action due to ignorance or selfish ideas. So when such infractions occur, let the leader use educational methods, giving the offending guerrilla a chance to repent and renovate

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himself. He should not arbitrarily severely administer a rigid law concerning punishment.

When guerrillas, in a spirit of brave sacrifice, eagerly seek to attack the enemy and end up in defeat, although they are in the wrong, they should not be heavily penalized. When they avoid duty, and fear to advance, though no loss is incurred, yet they should be punished or transferred.

Section 6. Maneuvers

Field maneuvers are the touchstone of the effectiveness of all training, and should be specially noted. If maneuvers can be performed of all types of training mentioned above, then do them, especially those concerned with the art of guerrilla fighting, as a comprehensive training of all training. Each maneuver is like actual battle, seeking reality at every point: skills, spirit, discipline, reward and punishment, must be thoroughly carried out.

After maneuvers, as after battle, there should be a study and evaluation by all who took part, of the experiences of the fight, the causes of success or failure. Finally there should be a summing up by a high officer, as a criterion for further training. If the maneuvers did not have good results, well, there should be orders for a repeated maneuvers, to arrive at a more satisfactory grasp.

Chapter 24. Demands of Guerrilla Warfare

Since guerrillas are a product arising in response to the stimulus of the existing political and economic environment, their growth has close connection with objective political, economic and geographic conditions. At the same time both quantity and quality in the individual guerrillas

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of such things as political belief, martial skill, ability to command, etc., are basic requisites for the development of a guerrilla band. They are treated severally below:

Section 1. Demand for Men

A guerrilla band carries on total war, so that at no time, no place may the enemy be free from pressure. To carry on total war over a large area, demands as its prime condition of victory, a large number of men. The number of men, judged by our nation's population of more than 470,000,000, should^{be}/more than 40 million, if recruiting is put into practice early. The superiority in manpower may be called overwhelming. But because of poor government, our vast preponderance avails nought; we are not organized, no more than a handful of sand. We cannot manifest our super-abundant manpower, so the Japanese villains can invade and murder us at will. Fortunately, while we now cannot have 40 million trained soldiers, we really do have 40 million able-bodied men, the basic element in getting 40 million trained soldiers. If the government will actively marshal, and the people will spontaneously enlist, then in the very near future, we can muster a very large force for decisive warfare.

What sort of organization is adapted for fighting? The man in the street knows that it is the military company. Of all social organizations, the most strictly organized is the military company, which is also the most efficient, and the most united in action. For a military company has sound leadership, orderliness, clear-cut rewards and penalties, promotion for the deserving. The psychological unity is very marked, and unity of action very great. Group-consciousness is extremely strong and selfishness does not easily show itself. Not only must an individual

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himself not be selfish, but the group strength does not permit others to be so. Therefore military discipline is not only the severest law, but also the most active morality.

The British general Fuller says: "Of all social organization and training, there is none so efficient and progressive as the military company". At this wartime crisis, when the entire country is scattered in mind, how can we fail to organize vigorously, in preparation for a decisive war? Most of all, the people in the first occupied areas should be formed into guerrilla bands for total war.

Since our country's resources are abundant, there is no better way to organize them than in military companies; and activities of such companies call for leadership. So the government should pick carefully its leaders for organizing the people into guerrilla bands; and among the people there should be pressure from below on those who are good at fighting, to display their skill. The important thing is that a group movement most of all needs united leadership; so whether the leader is appointed from above, or pushed up from below, the success or failure of an undertaking depends chiefly on his ability.

Napoleon says: "The Gauls were not conquered by the Roman army, but by Caesar; Rome's trembling was not because of fear of the Cathaginians, but really because Hannibal." In the eastern theatre of the European war, it was the same German Eighth Army under Frittwitz, that could not withstand the Russian troops, and considered retreat, which under Hindenburg not only stopped the enemy but also destroyed him. Truly in war movements there must be united action, and for executing it there must be an outstanding leader. The people of the entire nation need to be formed into guerrilla bands, and the activities of each band need to be coordinated within itself,

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and those of all the bands as a whole, so as to obey absolutely the united direction of the supreme command.

Each guerrilla leader, in picking, using, and transferring his cadres, should fit the assignment to the man, to get maximum use of talents. In case of knowledge, bravery, whims, and stupidity, the long points should be considered for missions, the short points an occasion for warning. The deaf are good at seeing, the blind at hearing; so no one in the world is without use. So in employing men, let there be no discarding or misuse of talent. No matter whether one has been a robber or a prostitute, if one can resist in the war, one is a national rampart, a racial hero, and should used to advantage. The brave and educated should be given special consideration, and promoted rapidly, and bound by ties of favor and confidence, to keep them on our side, and not lose them to the enemy. This is a time honored practice and should be used after as a strategem in guerrilla success.

To know men and use them well is a pre-requisite in employing talent. If they are not thoroughly known, the use of them may be unsatisfactory. So it is very important for a commander to know his men and how to use them. A guerrilla leader must be a man of integrity, without prejudice or personal feeling affecting that. He should constantly observe the abilities of his cadres, using them fittingly; never saying that slaves are easy to use while talented men are hard to superintend, discarding the latter and holding on to the former. Not only when beginning operations is talent necessary; but also for maintenance without dishonor, slave work is not enough the proverb says: "In times of anarchy, stress talent; in time of peace, stress character". Just now we are in a people's war of liberation, with our territory invaded and disorder on every hand; in the

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developing of guerrilla warfare, we must by no means prize the slave complex and cast aside the hero spirit.

So the guerrilla leader must use his men sensibly according to their talents, so everyone will be pleased and united, for this is necessary for spreading the spirit of attack; and there must always be brave decisive action, to overcome inherent lacks of material. Especially when operations are not going well, must the leader have an unbeatable spirit, full of daring and sacrifice in the line of duty, personally leading and directing his men, to remedy the situation. He himself must never retreat, or let his men's morale falter. Let him know that under a strong general there are no weak soldiers; the commander must take the lead.

The commander is the heart of a guerrilla band, and has much influence. So he must sympathize with the band's hardships, keeping in touch with them, always thinking of their welfare. Sharing joys and griefs, safety and danger, personally experiencing all, he is an example of group ties. In military command and political work, he must impart this spirit of unity to his men. Though luck is bad, though down to the last private, they must yet stick together; and when the fragments are re-united, he must appear as soon as he hears the news.

Every grade of guerrilla commander should have his officers and men maintain close relations with the people. The guerrillas' purpose will be accepted gratefully by the people, and their movements will be supported; and all their activities will be what the people need. Thus our present purpose to recover lost territory is what the entire nation wants; especially is it an urgent need for our compatriots in the occupied regions to resist the enemy's raping and plundering. This is the favorable political atmosphere in which our guerrillas operate; it is also the most

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acceptable pre-requisite for guerrilla growth.

People who live in the area of guerrilla operations, when oppressed by the enemy, suffer most and bear the most hatred for him; they are also the most alert, and the most ready to seek a way out. They have not only an anti-enemy spirit, but also the boldness for armed resistance. If it can be really thus, though the enemy oppress to their utmost yet their political structures will waver at the foundations, and be easily wrecked. When peasants balk on taxes, workers strike, merchants shut up shop, students parade, etc., these are the social conditions under which guerrilla bands grow, and get the most results.

But there are times when such social conditions are lacking. Then push the forming of a central guerrilla core and urge it among the people, and show the utmost strength in struggle. First fortify the people's thinking so their hearts will not die, and arouse their sympathy, destroying all the enemy's puppet set-ups and political structures. For whether the conditions are present or absent, a guerrilla band can always be started. In the former case, environmental conditions precede, and then the growth comes; in the latter case, government initiative comes first, then the growth. The times can create the great man, and the great man can also create the times.

Also, guerrilla bands on a national scale must be sure to have a political faith, and to have it as a basic conviction, to rally the nation to its support. Thus the cry of Yoh Wu-mu [Yoh Pei, 1103-1141 A.D.] "Give us back our land", and that of the Russian revolution, "Welfare of peasants and workers", although held in common by societies, sects, etc. with superstitious and narrow views, were a center for uniting the

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masses. So a political faith is really a primary problem for organizing the people and for starting guerrilla bands.

Ludendorff says: "The unity of the spirit of a nation is the foundation for total war". Therefore spiritual unity is the greatest need for arousing a people. Since in the occupied regions the people have lost the protection of government, and fear of annihilation by the enemy has gnawed at them for a long time, their spirits are much depressed. To keep up their morale, over a wide stretch of country, guerrillas are necessary; guerrillas may help in the following ways:

1. Arouse national consciousness on the part of the populace, raising their political awareness, to love liberty; inflame their hatred for the Japanese villains, fanning their enthusiasm for resistance, to endure hardship, to support a death-struggle, and to maintain the highest confidence in our final victory.

2. Take away the people's griefs, improve their living conditions. For instance, confiscate the land and property of traitors, dividing this among poor peasants; in occupied areas, urge the people to refuse taxes and rent and attack bullies and bad squires who are willing to be shamelessly docile; and relieve the unemployed.

3. The main band of guerrillas should take the lead in friendly relations with the people, never taking lightly even a blade of grass or stick of wood from them; paying the right price for goods, without any compulsion.

4. Organize people's guerrillas, to undertake directly all sorts of war tasks. People's guerrillas need not be limited to such tasks, but used for any grouping and activity suited to the needs of the resistance

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war. To sum up: the negative aim is not to let the people be used by the enemy; the positive, to get them into guerrilla warfare.

Section 2. Geographic Demands.

The geographic environment has a close bearing on the growth of guerrillas. For the characteristic of people's guerrillas needs a wide space in which to manifest its driving power; and complex difficult terrain shields their activities. Really the size of the national domain is the most practical reason why it cannot be subdued.

The ever-victorious Napoleon was defeated by imperialist Russia, because he strained his armies to make distant conquest of a huge land; the blockade of Soviet Russia by Britain, France, Japan and the US failed in the end, because Russian territory was too large. In the first European war, Belgium was an important bastion, but fell at the first attack, because its domain was too small, and there was no room to maneuver. Of late, Czechoslovakia and Austria, strong in men and arms, fell without a struggle; the chief cause was again, the smallness of the area.

Military tactics says: "An army going a hundred li embarrasses a general". If he wants to conquer a large territory, his men must be far flung, which means more points of danger, longer lines, no chance for quick decision, hanging a long time, wearing out his troops with no result.

Now we should thank our glorious forefathers for bequeathing to us such a big land, 4,300,000 square miles in area, full of dangers of all sorts: tangled streams in the southeast, rugged hills in the southwest, vast forests in the northeast, barren plains and deserts in the northwest, all the best sort of bases for guerrilla activities. We should actively stir up guerrillas to keep our glorious heritage and ancestral graves from being downtrodden by the enemy!

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As to terrain, that which can best hide or protect guerrilla movements are hills which obstruct advance, stretches where population is sparse, long steep ravines, broad forests, loess plains, paddies where streams cross, reed marshes, or wide regrowth or tall stands of crops. In a word, all tangled, complex, dangerous, difficult places are profitable terrain for guerrilla expansion. In presently occupied areas, these advantageous types of ground are to be seen; government and people should quickly set up guerrilla bases, to spread this type of warfare.

During the Russian revolution, a large part of the national territory was lost, but this lost territory was all large cities along the trunk lines of travel; except for such lines and points, all was filled with swarms of guerrillas. They would spring up everywhere causing havoc, and the Red Army attained final victory. So the topographic demands of guerrillas are closely related to communications.

Movements of mechanized troops are at ports, and on railways and highways. Remember how the Japanese troops all used the ports of Tientsin and Shanghai as debarking bases. Most to be regretted was that highways built with no eye to military use were solely utilized by the enemy for penetration to the interior. The Shanghai-woosung area was lost because the enemy used the Soochow-Kashing highway to threaten it; Hsu-chou city was lost, because the enemy used the highways in north Anhwei to go around it.

Since the war of resistance began, penetration by the enemy has been greatly helped by our communication facilities. Now, on their advance line, roads are few, and railways almost non-existent, so their progress is slowed. The enemy's advantage is our detriment; but a battle area which is wide and where travel is difficult is just the area to be defended by

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poorly-armed troops, and this is the best terrain for guerrilla movements. However, it is not that travel routes and cities do not need guerrillas, but that skills and opportunities have to be provided and waited for.

By now the villainous enemy has occupied all the important cities along our seaboard, intending a lengthy occupation. Fortunately our communications have not developed far, nor our economy been centralized; so the enemy cannot profit immediately from the occupation. Hence at this time the guerrillas should rapidly expand, make bases in favorable terrain, for advance into the cities. Though they cannot recapture the cities, yet they must encourage the inhabitants, and in this way pressure on the countryside may be relieved. For the enemy, in order to hold the cities he has captured, cannot scatter and use up his main forces and thus reduce his strength for attack.

When guerrillas have grown everywhere and are strong, they should surround and slip into the cities, preventing the enemy from holding the cities, as they want to. But when guerrilla action demands road-blocks, these should be limited to the starting point and the last base to be left.

While the growth of guerrilla bands should mostly be in isolated and easily blocked off regions, nevertheless economic conditions there have an important bearing on such growth. For all supply of guerrilla needs, even the simplest, such as clothing, minimum pay, necessary ammunition, etc. cannot be compared with that of regulars, who have continuous supply from the rear. Guerrilla mobility militates against normal supply and under their changing precarious circumstances, they depend the more on bases.

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So the economic condition of people at the bases determines whether the guerrillas have abundant supply or not. Will they divide, or not have enough for themselves? That is the question. While the guerrillas themselves should not as a rule exact contributions, which should be given cheerfully yet at least the guerrillas can avoid arousing opposition. If the place where the guerrillas must operate is poor land and the economy weak, although the people are eager for resistance but indigent, then the following plans may be adopted:

1. Let local guerrillas who are not in actual fighting or training devote themselves to production.
2. Take guerrillas in a poor district to a rich district, to forage.
3. Do not over-expand any one guerrilla unit, lest adequate supply not be found.
4. Where military tactics are needed, and the district is poor, secretly set up guerrilla bases, where arms, food, and health supplies may be cached.

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Section 3. Demand for Skills

Guerrilla fighting is irregular warfare which an industrially backward country is compelled to adopt, and it makes up for material inadequacy by extremely sacrificial power of spirit. But never must material strength be cast aside through exclusive reliance on the power of sacrifice. Mind indeed affects matter; but matter also affects mind. With plenty of material equipment, so on one day's expose, of course guerrilla morale is high; no matter how scared a man is, if he is sitting in a tank, attacking men whose only weapons are rifles, he has more courage.

Truly scientific skill, the crystallization of cultural advance, is the mainstay of production and fighting, and the criterion of the survival of the fittest. A man's labor does not cultivate as much as a mou in 10 days; a power-plow will do 500 mou in one day. A man's labor grinding flour, will do only a few pecks in a day; machinery will do several tens of thousands. Power boats and vehicles are vastly superior to those moved by human muscles; this is the more true of airplanes and electric communications.

If guerrillas are satisfied with swords and rifles, not seeking more military skill, they will neither have strength to bear the tragedy of sacrifice nor the brunt of a decisive battle. Hence when the guerrillas grow to be a large force they should the more be highly qualified; this is the demand for confidence in military skill.

Guerrilla warfare has no place in the military science of advance and invasion. For instance, the Soviet instructions for field warfare, though ranked as specific orders, were before long expunged again; for

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the armed peasants and laborers had soon become the competent Red army. Fighting the directions, in the time of Lenin and Tretzky, were at first, essentially, for resistance by attrition, with chief emphasis on widespread guerrilla warfare; recently, as Soviet soldiering has improved side by side with industrial growth, there has been real strength for attack, and war of movement, columns, and killing. If war is really a contest between the highest forms of human culture, then inferiority in skills is backwardness in civilization; and inferiority in skill means trading the sacrifice of men for space and time, to gain improvement in skills and growth in culture.

While guerrillas use human strength for winning extraordinary victories, it is more pertinent to gain space and time for improvement in skills. Unless there is real material strength, what is gained is yet limited. Ludendorff says: "Superior strategy must be sustained by real strength in tactics". Real strength in tactics can create superior strategy; but superior strategy cannot create real strength in tactics. A succession of small victories may become a big one; if one is defeated everywhere, although the possibility of victory is present, yet soon the end is defeat.

This may be proved by the nationalist strategy since the war began. At first, whenever we had marked superiority, as in the Hsin-k'ou campaign in North Shansi, the enemy penetrated deeply, was surrounded in a trap; but because of his better tactical strength in cannon and planes, the final result was that our superior strategy came to naught; that is, our tactical strength was inadequate.

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In military science, tactical strength means ability for movement, for seizure, for defense; or in broad terms, strength of forces [soldiers]. In other words, it is the real strength consisting in weapons, communications, defenses, etc., made possible by military skills. Only when accompanied by the above-named real strengths, can clever strategy be supported. The establishing of this tactical principle assumes equality of soldiers and weapons, on the two sides.

We must realize that modern warfare is already different from that of the past. Final victory by guerrillas, seeing it is not attainable merely by popular revolt and screaming crowds, also is not to be gained solely by regulars who are bulky, hard to maneuver, with complex rear service, lacking in spontaneous spirit of attack.

Note how complete is enemy air search and observation; how strong their fortifications; how strict their precautions; their night lighting; their array of spies and traitors; their mechanization of movement; their possible future cruel terror and guarding at passes, using electric or poison-gas blockade. If you wish to draw near for a sudden raid, it is exceedingly difficult especially for a crowd of plain people, or old-type troops.

So to be modern guerrillas, whether regular troops or armed populace, modern guerrilla tactics must be provided. Minimum requirements should be automatic firearms and their use; explosives and flame-throwers and their employment; use and prevention of chemical poisoning; transport and signalling; spies; scouts; propaganda; organization; and adaptation to weather, terrain, and popular customs; all of which need special skills.

Since the fate of the nation's survival rests upon the guerrillas in modern China they should not look lightly on the demand for skills.

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Colonel Lawrence speaking of guerrilla warfare says it is really pure science. Each guerrilla unit, in its own sphere of action, must be like a naval craft on the ocean, with the skill and strength for self-sustenance and free attack. It must be able to maintain liaison with all other craft, with unified command, to get the effects of working together as one.

So guerrillas should earnestly promote military skills for full realization, provide conditions for fine maneuverability, ability for defense added to firepower for attack; only thus can modern guerrilla warfare get its best results.

While Lawrence's words may have some further meaning, namely that of Britain fighting a guerrilla war on foreign soil, he was manifesting self-support. Were there widespread guerrilla activity within her own borders, the standards of this demand might have been lowered. But the main body, and the army guerrillas, must still go by it as a norm or criterion.

Our brave men have been resisting for nearly a year. The Japanese now know that their strategy of "quick fight, quick decision" cannot be realized, so they go further with their dream of "maintain war by war". For instance, in the occupied areas they are conscripting our men, etc., in order to add to their own military force by taking away our resources, lessening the burden on their country and mitigating domestic quarrels and the rise of revolutionary action.

At this time our country has only one effective recourse, namely to utilize our broad land to organize the populace and sharpen their military skill. Especially in the occupied areas we should press forward the people's movements, organizing people's guerrillas, to restrict

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enemy movements, putting through a scorched earth policy, so that nothing falls into enemy hands for use. Keep the enemy forever in quick fight without quick decision; and in a bitter war where he cannot maintain war by war, use up his men and resources by attrition. Thus the war will be prolonged, and he will have no funds left with which to carry on.

The outcome of this attrition will be more difficulties for the livelihood of his people and the force of the revolution will increase. At the same time international conditions will change, with peace and justice being expanded. The enemy's dream of increasing military preponderance will experience a rude threat. Then the enemy's militaristic ruling class, even if not dragged by us into a defeat by the great powers, will nevertheless be overthrown by their own people.

Guerrilla warfare is necessary tactics by an oppressed nation resisting aggression. This is a fact and truth of ancient times and now, in all countries. That cannot be denied. And in guerrilla warfare there is a close connection between the people's work and the guerrilla bands. Indeed the chief strength of guerrilla warfare is in the people themselves. So hereafter both regulars and guerrillas must be united with the people for fighting.

Only by rousing large numbers of people can guerrilla warfare be expanded largely; only by such expansion can we smash the enemy's plot of "maintain war by war"; only by widespread guerrilla warfare can we protect the growth of our regulars and make a decisive attack on the enemy; only by drawing on the limitless strength of our 470 million people, can we reach our aim of long-time attrition of the enemy, and attain the goal of final victory for our nation.

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